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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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AN ANTI-BRIGGS VICTORY

Conservatives Control the Presbyterian Assembly.

DR. BOOTH IS CHOSEN MODERATOR

His Election Regarded as the Forerunner of Radical Changes in the Administration of the Missionary Boards.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 16.—The out-and-out anti-Briggs men were successful to-day in electing their candidate for Moderator of the one hundred and seventh General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth of Rutgers Church, New-York City, was chosen.

The campaign in behalf of Dr. Booth began weeks ago. It was carried on from New-York City. As soon as it was understood that Dr. Booth was to be the candidate of the conservatives, the friends of Dr. Briggs and Union Seminary engaged the energies of the Presbyterian League, an organization pledged to the reversal of the acts of preceding Assemblies in the Briggs case. The Presbyterian League, through its members, is said to dominate the Board for Home and Foreign Missions in the Presbyterian Church. A majority of each board and many of the Secretaries and clerks openly sympathized with the objects of the league. Dr. Booth is a member of the Foreign Board. He has always been prominent in its councils. Years ago he lifted an enormous debt, nearly $500,000, that had rested for years upon the board's treasury. A few years ago his influence turned the vote in the Foreign Board in favor of a change in the charter, bringing the board under the direct control of the General Assembly. Every man connected with the board understood that Dr. Booth was inimical to the Briggs influence there. Understanding this, the missionary strength was enlisted, in a measure, in this fight. Instructions were sent out to each delegate known to be in sympathy with the Briggs side.

The conservatives acted to a man under clear and definite instructions to give their full strength to Dr. Booth. The liberals and the less pronounced conservatives had their instructions, but they lacked a candidate. At the last minute they met in caucus, and discussed the most available man. In this they could not agree, so when the votes were counted they were divided—165 for Dr. Page of Topeka, and 83 for Dr. Adams of Minneapolis, showing a strength of liberals nearly double that found in any assembly for the last five years. The lines on which the campaign was conducted were clearly shown in the nominating speeches to-day on the floor of the assembly.

Understanding the issues clearly and the forces that worked against him Dr. Booth's missionary committees, which he will announce to-morrow, are expected to be none too friendly to the Home and Foreign Boards. The Western Commissioners are convinced that the boards are wasting their funds and violating their pledges to donors in the erection of a twenty-story building on Fifth Avenue, New-York, at a cost of $2,000,000. Both boards come to the assembly with enormous debts, the one $175,000 and the other $360,000, although but two years ago the accounts showed a surplus. The idea in the West is that sweeping changes are needed in the offices of the missionary boards. It is clearly the intention to raise these points in the assembly's missionary committees this year. Should this issue reach the floor of the assembly, a violent and determined opposition would be aroused that would make the assembly memorable.

The General Assembly began its session this morning in the Third Presbyterian Church with the customary ceremonies. Dr. McEwen, Chairman of the local committee, the clerks of the assembly, and many prominent ministers, ex-Moderators of the Church were present. The opening session was occupied entirely by the delivery of the sermon of the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Dr. Mutchmore's sermon was a surprise to the Commissioners, in that it contained no kevnote on the burning question of seminary control. Usually the Moderator's sermon touches on the great issues that are to come before the assembly. This sermon was notably free from such allusions.

Ex-Gov. Beaver nominated Dr. Booth for Moderator at the opening of the afternoon session. He extolled Dr. Booth as a great and successful pastor, who had five times declined flattering calls to college Presidencies. "We laymen want for Moderator a man," said he, "who believes that the Word of God, which is contained in the Bible, is the only rule of faith and practice. We want a man who believes that the polity of the Presbyterian Church is apostolic; that its government ought to govern."

Prof. Zenos of McCormack Seminary seconded the nomination, on behalf of the Chicago Presbytery. The Rev. Dr. S. S. Croyer of Minnesota placed in nomination the name of Robert N. Adams, a Home Missionary Superintendent in that State. He called for his support in the name of peace and harmony.

The Rev. Clarence W. Backus of Kansas proposed the Rev. Dr. William Page of Topeka as a conservative, who was free from any connection with the disturbing questions in the Church. E. E. White, a prominent liberal of Columbus, Ohio, and newly elected President of the Lane Seminary Trustees, seconded Dr. Page's nomination. He spoke in praise of Dr. Booth, but urged the choice of a man who was far from the storm centre of the Church; one outside the personal, immediate conflicts; one whose heart was not distressed and whose feelings had not been hurt by the disturbances in the Church. He asked the assembly to go into the serene atmosphere of peace and repose, and select as Moderator a "pastor of a church where 'wealth does not tink itself constantly in his ears.'" Dr. Lampe of New-York urged the election of Dr. Booth.

On the call of the roll, the vote stood as follows: Booth, 300; Page, 165; Adams, 83.

The election having been made unanimous, Dr. Booth was escorted to the platform by Gov. Beaver and Prof. Zenos, and was formally welcomed to the Chair by the retiring Moderator.

Dr. Booth spoke pleasantly of the unsolicited honor which had come upon him, declaring that he had found it a safe and sound rule in this world to take what comes to us. He declared that he had left the storm centre far behind. He recalled the reunion of the two Churches, which had taken place in the same church where the assembly is meeting twenty-five years before, and referred to the understanding at that time, that a revision of the Church creeds might be attempted. "Revision was attempted," said he, "but it was laid aside without a ripple or a murmur. If there has been any voice that has disturbed the peace of the Church, it has not come from any man that made that peace."

The Commissioners to-night celebrate the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Assembly Church.

Dr. Booth and his advisers worked until a late hour making up the membership of the assembly committee. The important committees this year will be on Bills and Overtures, by which the question of the treatment of Union Seminary students will be considered; on Theological Seminaries, which will take up the questions relating to these institutions, and on Home and Foreign Missions, which will examine the minutes of the two Missionary Boards of the Church.

Dr. Robert Russell Booth, the Moderator, is a graduate of Williams College and Auburn Seminary. His first pastorate was at Troy, where he assisted Dr. Beeman for three and a half years. He then went to Stamford, Conn., remaining about the same length of time. He was then called to succeed Thomas H. Skinner, the famous pastor of the ancient Mercer Street Church, in New-York City, now known as the Church of the Strangers. He remained there until the reunion of the old and new schools, when the Mercer Street Church was merged into the University Place Church. He continued as pastor of the combined churches until his health failed, and he entered upon an extended tour of the foreign mission fields. Returning to New-York, he found the ancient Rutgers Church, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, deserted and abandoned by pastor and congregation. He undertook the work of its revival. This he accomplished with signal success, planting the church in the edifice at the corner of Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard. He is a genial, companionable man, and a ready, easy speaker—qualities highly essential in a Moderator. He has just completed a term as Moderator of the New-York Presbytery. Dr. Booth opposed Dr. Briggs in the Union Seminary, where he was a Director, and when that institution rebelled against the assembly veto he resigned from the directorate.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC IN DANGER

The Sentiment in Favor of a Return to the Monarchy Growing Rapidly in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Private letters received from Honolulu yesterday by the steamer Australia declare that a change of administration will soon take place there, and that the change is advocated by no less an important personage than ex-Minister Thurston.

The information comes from a most reliable source, and cannot be questioned. According to the letters all that is preserving the present Government is the fact that it possesses the arms necessary to quell another outbreak, and is exerting itself in its efforts to prevent the landing of contraband arms. It is well known that the Government forces numerically are greatly in the minority, and no one has been made to realize this fact more than Minister Thurston.

One of the letters says that at a recent conference between ex-Minister Thurston, President Dole, and other members of his Cabinet, the former declared that the only hope of permanent peace on the islands will be realized in placing Princess Kaiulani in a position which the former monarchy proposed that she should some day have. Mr. Thurston is reported to have advocated this step so strongly that President Dole and his Cabinet became alarmed, and have since given the matter many hours of consideration. There is probably no one who understands Hawaii's position better than Mr. Thurston, and it did not take him long after his arrival in Honolulu to fully appreciate the danger that threatens the republic.

Passengers on the Australia, yesterday, although not anxious to have their opinions and names appear in print, admitted the fact that the republic is on its last legs. Various big organizations are breaking away from President Dole, and opposing forces, which were somewhat subdued after the recent uprising by the show of arms made by the Government, are now becoming bolder. "An alarm is likely to be sounded any night," remarked one passenger, "and if it is you can expect to hear of the downfall of the republic. There is no escape for it. The people are dissatisfied, and particularly the Americans, who, if aroused, will find at their sides all the assistance they need to effect a complete change in the Government.

"Minister Thurston's uneasiness has become so apparent to the opposing forces that the latter have gained more courage. The fact that Mr. Thurston favors a change is no longer a secret, and when we left Honolulu it was common talk that he was then planning to carry out to a successful end the reversion of the republic to the monarchy."

DALLAS HYAMS'S LARGE INSURANCE

Testimony that the Elevator Weight Could Not Fall Accidentally.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 16.—At the Hyams murder trial to-day Samuel C. Smoke, who had acted as solicitor for Mrs. Hyams prior to her marriage, testified to a proposition made by Hyams that certain moneys belonging to her should be invested through him. The court ruled it out.

W. H. Ritchie, a broker, testified to having purchased, Jan. 23, 1893, a stock of groceries in Hyams's warehouse. There was blood on a sugar barrel, and also on a box.

G. H. Grundy, general agent in Toronto of the New-York Life Insurance Company, testified that the twenty-year endowment policy for $30,000 was placed on the life of Wells Sept. 30, 1892, payable to Martha C. Wells, now Mrs. Harry Hyams. On the death of her brother Miss Wells received the amount of the policy. Witness gave further testimony as to the large amount of life insurance carried by Dallas Hyams on his own life. He had paid $4,000 in premiums, and in the Summer of 1893 he had carried $50,000, which was canceled, because since his arrest the six months necessary for reinstatement had lapsed.

David L. Graham, who occupied the Colborne Street warehouse previous to its being rented by the Hyams, testified that the elevator had always worked well and was not considered dangerous. John Fensome, an elevator expert, said he had tested the elevator thoroughly, and found it impossible for the weight to become detached when the elevator was going up or down.

Women Missionaries' Election.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 16.—The election of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church at the Summit Avenue Church resulted as follows to-day:

President—Mrs. Jean Sands of Monongahela, Penn.; First Vice President—Mrs. Arvey S. Biddle of this city; Second Vice President—Mrs. Malinda Pressly, Monongahela, Penn.; Treasurer—Mrs. E. J. Sloan, Monongahela, Penn.; Directors—Mrs. E. D. Brown, Mrs. Mary W. Porter, Mrs. J. A. Grier, Mrs. E. W. McDonald, and Mrs. E. J. McPherson.

A Serious Runaway Accident.

George Simmons and his wife of 905 Seventh Avenue, were thrown from a carriage last night near Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. Mr. Simmons's skull was fractured. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. It is doubtful whether an operation can save his life.

The horse became frightened in Seventh Avenue, and in running brought the carriage in collision with a coach.

It afterward knocked down and severely bruised John Meek of 571 Third Avenue.

Ask Knickerbocker's Suspension.

The School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, meeting at Seventh Street and Avenue B last night, voted to recommend to the Board of Education the suspension for thirty days of School Teacher Knickerbocker, who, it was charged, ill treated twelve-year-old Samuel Auerbach of 86 Avenue C.

The boy was present and told how the teacher pinched his abdomen and how he was ill several weeks.

HOEBER ON THE POLICE

The Learned Coroner Gives His Views on Tall and Thin Men.

HIS RECIPE FOR REDUCING WEIGHT

Incidentally He Says Sheriff Tamsen Is Not So Bright as He Might Be, but Would Make a Good Policeman.

There is needless alarm among the policemen of the Broadway squad. It was learned yesterday that the squad is not to undergo as radical a reorganization as has been feared by the majority of its members.

The Broadway squad is to be relieved of the presence of a few who are described as drinking men. It is said a change is contemplated in the command of the squad. A few policemen who are not up to the required height will be shifted to the precincts, and their places are to be filled with tall men, so as to preserve the squad in the uniformity first given it years ago, when it was instituted.

This, it is understood, is to be the extent of the reorganization. The men to be affected will form a small proportion of the fifty members of the squad.

Coroner Hoeber has a good many friends on the police force, including the Broadway squad as well, and they have been very much stirred up, not only over the rumors of the proposed reorganization of the squad, but also over the action of the Police Board on Wednesday in changing the regulation as to the height and weight of policemen. Some of the Coroner's friends on the Broadway squad who are reported to be inclined to shortness, although not as much so as the Coroner, who is only 4 feet 10 inches tall, are said to have written to him in alarm.

On the other hand, some of the Coroner's friends who are waiting to become policemen are said to be utterly unlike the Coroner, in that they are tall and lean, and are thereby exercised lest they be shut out in favor of short, stocky men. It was said yesterday that some of the Coroner's friends who are anticipating joining the force had written to him for a recipe for getting fat, while others had solicited him to make them thin.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board, who opposed the plan of the board to have policemen taller, is a well-known athlete, and has had great experience in observing and judging the human physique. He is himself not tall, but is perfectly proportioned, and would make the ideal police model as to height and weight. His gait is springy.

When spoken to yesterday on the subject of the height and weight of the police, he reiterated his statement made at the board meeting on Wednesday to the effect that stocky men were more desirable than men of great height and reach.

"But the other Commissioners were against me," he said, "and I bowed to their combined judgment. That is all there is of it."

A reporter for The New-York Times called on Coroner Hoeber yesterday, at his private office, on Lexington Avenue. The learned and observant doctor was at his ease. He wore a beautiful flowered wrapper and fancy slippers.

The subject of the Broadway Squad and its rumored reorganization was broached. Coroner Hoeber at once became animated with interest. He slid down from his chair and stretched himself to his full height of 4 feet 10 inches.

"Most of those policemen on the Broadway squad are too high up," he said. "They are too tall. Little children are in danger of breaking their necks when they try to ask these policemen questions. I am not in favor of having the Broadway Squad so tall. I admit, of course, that by being very much elevated they are enabled to look over street cars and trucks, and thus possess an advantage in desorying danger afar. There is another advantage about tall policemen, and that is they look imposing. But what of that? That is no reason why they should be so tall.

"The principal duty of the Broadway police is to answer the questions put to them by women and children, and I do not think the women and children can get much satisfaction out of such tall police. Their heads are so far up they cannot hear as well as shorter policemen."

The doctor paused a moment and reflected.

"However," he said, shrugging his shoulders, "I don't think people are any too anxious to ask New-York policemen questions, owing to their liability to be uncivil. Ah, no," sighed the Coroner. "Why are not the New-York police like the Paris police, eh?"

Dr. Hoeber stepped out into the middle of the room and gave a series of graceful imitations of the Paris gendarmes doffing their caps and bowing politely to the ladies when answering questions.

"That is the way the police do in Paris," said the genial little man. "Why can't they do it here? The children in New-York are almost afraid of the great, big police."

The reporter suggested that perhaps if the Broadway police were too short and fat they might not be able to stand with entire safety between the tracks while cars were passing them in opposite directions.

Coroner Hoeber shook his head and at once dispelled this illusion.

"There would be no danger in that direction," he said. "No matter how fat a policeman was—unless, indeed, he was as fat as 'Fatty' Grote—the Broadway cars would not mash him. Anybody can stand between the cars anywhere in New-York."

The statements of President Roosevelt of the Police Commission at Wednesday's meeting of the board to the effect that short, stocky policemen were as good for their purpose as long, thin ones were shown to Coroner Hoeber.

The Coroner excused himself and went into the back office. When he reappeared, smiling, he bore a small white pamphlet, which he handed to the reporter.

"I am an examiner for an insurance company," he said, "and I have consequently become possessed of a good deal of knowledge on the subject of the human frame and its proper proportions which a physician in ordinary practice would not acquire. The insurance men, of course, are experts, and they have prepared tables showing how much people ought to weigh at certain heights."

The doctor consulted the tables.

"It is, of course," he said, "not the rule that the short, stocky men are the healthiest and most perfect. But I agree with Commissioner Roosevelt that the average-sized man of good proportions is better than the man of extraordinary size and height.

"Very tall, slim men are apt not to be in perfect health, hence our police should not be extremely tall and thin. Thin policemen are just as apt as stout ones to be swept away by disease. What I say, you understand, applies to everybody, as well as policemen."

Coroner Hoeber lit a cigar.

"It is very easy," he said, in answer to a question, "to reduce a fat policeman's weight. I could take him down ten to twenty pounds in a month or six weeks."

Going once more into the rear office, the Coroner returned with a small yellow book, entitled, "Corpulence and Its Treatment."

"I wrote the book," he said. "It is the presentation in a popular form of the work of a well-known German scientist. The edition is exhausted, so you won't be advertising the book by mentioning it. It tells all about corpulency.

"Dieting is the thing. It is easier for a man under this plan to lose flesh than to gain it."

Coroner Hoeber gave the reporter his recipe for making fat policemen thin.

"He should stick to lamb and beef," said he. "He should eat little bread. He should take tea without sugar; no soup; no potatoes."

"Are peanuts fattening?" was asked.

"Yes, indeed. He should avoid peanuts. Candy, also, is fattening."

"Is beer fattening?"

"Yes. Beer is prohibited."

Coroner Hoeber said that a fat policeman desiring to become thin should drink no whisky, but might be allowed a little sour wine at meals.

"He should take exercise," said he, "but not too violent, for then he will increase his appetite, and if he increases his appetite he will eat more, and if he eats more he will not get any thinner."

Coroner Hoeber said he thought the New-York police should be married men, as then they would be more humane, and would better appreciate the public wants and better conserve the public safety.

Sheriff Tamsen's name was mentioned. Coroner Hoeber expressed a desire to know whether the Sheriff was really angry with him, as represented in The New-York Times.

"I was going to write a letter to Tamsen," said Coroner Hoeber, "but I guess I will not. I was very much concerned over his case. I was summoned by the District Attorney to hold myself in readiness to arrest the Sheriff. I did not like the prospect at all, as I was friendly with Tamsen. I consulted with my friends. I thought of the expedient of turning the responsibility over to some other Coroner. I pondered over it for twenty-four hours, and then I concluded it would be better for me to be the one to arrest the Sheriff. I said to myself: 'Tamsen would prefer to be arrested by a friend.' I hoped not to have to arrest him. Indeed, I really did not anticipate arresting him.

"I would not have taken Tamsen to the Morgue. I had my plan laid to incarcerate him in the Tombs. Of course, I would not have taken him to Ludlow Street Jail, as he has control of all the guards and employes there. That would not do."

Speaking further of Tamsen, Coroner Hoeber said:

"As I told Judge Barrett in a consultation I had with him during the contempt proceedings, Tamsen is thoroughly honest, but he is not as bright as he might be, don't you know. That is all that is the matter with Tamsen. Justice Barrett told me I would have no choice but the Tombs as a lodging place for Tamsen in case his imprisonment was ordered.

Coroner Hoeber said it was likely true that he was not the original candidate of the German-American Reform Union, but, nevertheless, he subsequently became the acceptable candidate of the union.

"It's pretty cheap of them to say now I was not their candidate," he said.

"Tamsen would make a better policeman than Sheriff," said Coroner Hoeber, at the conclusion of the interview.

The Coroner's name is pronounced as though spelled Hayber.

TILLMAN ADVOCATES REBELLION

He Thinks South Carolina People Should Make Open Resistance to Any Further Action by Judge Goff.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—An all-night secret session of the Tillman-Irby Executive Committee, claiming to be the regular Democratic State organization, was held here last night. The meeting was called to act witht regard to Judge Goff's decision against the constitutionality of the State registration law. There was a strong effort to induce Gov. Evans to call an extra session of the Legislature to pass a new registration law, but he refused, stating that if another were passed the courts would declare it unconstitutional also.

Senator Tillman, who was present, declared, notwithstanding his bitter attack upon Judge Goff, that the condition in which his decision had left politics was the very best for his party, and advocated a white primary to nominate delegates to the convention, saying that if the conservative Democrats, his white opponents, would not come into it, but made their fight in the general election, there would be a sanguinary campaign.

He said that if Judge Goff went any further in this matter, he, for one, would advocate open rebellion.

This, of course, was not intended for publication, and was not given out by the committee, but the reporters overheard it.

The outcome of the conference was that a general white primary was ordered to be held July 30, to nominate delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The election will be held in August.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO REMAIN AUTONOMOUS

Negotiations to Secure Annexation to Canada Fall Through.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 16.—The idea of the confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada was abandoned today. In the Legislature the Whiteway Government almost unanimously opposed the proposal. Mr. Norris, one of the delegates of Ottawa, reported to the Legislature the proceedings of the conference between the Canadian authorities and the Newfoundland delegates.

The Government now proposes a policy of retrenchment and hopes to carry the colony through its troubles; but this is generally believed to be impossible, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a loan because of the bad condition of public affairs.

The President's Catboat Renovated.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., May 16.—After some repairs and an entire renovation, President Cleveland's catboat, Ruth, was put into the water from the marine railway to-day, and, after being rigged, will be ready for the President's use.

The report from Washington to the effect that President Cleveland was trying to purchase a cottage near Gray Gables has led many to believe that he desired it for Private Secretary Thurber, but such is not the case. Mr. Thurber will not occupy the Barrows cottage, at Marion, as last year, but has leased the new and handsome Waters Cottage, at Silver Shell Beach, Marion.

For Dr. Buchanan's Resentence.

SING SING, N. Y., May 16.—Warden Sage said to-day that he had referred to Attorney General Hancock the notice which was served on the Warden last night by District Attorney Fellows of New-York, requiring the Warden and Dr. Buchanan's lawyers to appear before the Court of Appeals in Albany next Monday to show cause why a new day should not be fixed for the execution of Dr. Buchanan.

California's First Governor Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Peter H. Burnett, first Governor of California, died to-day, eighty-seven years old.

FATE OF THE INCOME TAX

Believed in Washington that It Will Be Killed Monday.

RUMOR AS TO THE COURT'S JUDGMENT

It Is Said that Two Judges Who Voted in April to Sustain the Law Have Changed Their Minds.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—There has been a change in opinion here as to the probable decision of the Supreme Court on the Income Tax cases. The impression prevailed two days ago that the law would be upheld.

The report is current now, based, it is said, on the remarks of one in a postion to know what action was taken last Saturday at the conference of the Justices, that two of the Justices who voted before that the law was constitutional, in accordance with the principle of stare decisis, have changed their views, and have decided to vote in accordance with their individual convictions, disregarding the ancient legal fiction as to stare decisis.

Should Justice Jackson's vote be in favor of the law, and should two of the four who formerly voted in the affirmative change their votes, the result would be 6 to 3 against the constitutionality of the law.

The whole matter is speculative, but it is a fact that the best opinion has changed in the last few days toward the belief that the law on Monday will be killed.

Officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau have received information, which they credit, that the law will be declared wholly unconstitutional.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON IN TOWN

Says He Is Here to Have His Portrait Painted for the White House—Declines to Talk Politics.

The present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of ex-President Harrison and Senators Proctor and Morrill of Vermont set the politicians talking last night, and it was generally conceded that the Harrison "boom" had arrived in town.

A confirmation of this belief was found in the fact that Senator Elkins of West Virginia and ex-Consul George W. Riley, two outspoken adherents of Harrison, who are said to be working for his renomination for the Presidency, are also in this city.

Ex-President Harrison arrived at the hotel early last evening. He came alone from Newark, N. J., and after dinner he took a long walk. He left the hotel alone, and returned at about 9:30 o'clock. His presence was scarcely noticed as he walked through the hotel lobby.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Gen. Harrison said that his principal object in coming to New-York at this time is to have his portrait painted for the White House by Eastman Johnson. He has not seen the artist yet, but expects to meet him to-day, when the arrangements for the sittings will be made.

Gen. Harrison also has some private business matters to attend to, and these will keep him in the city perhaps for two or three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee and "Baby" McKee accompanied Gen. Harrison to Newark, but left him there and came on to this city in advance of him. They will remain here a month, and then go to New-England for the Summer.

"I see by one of the newspapers," said Gen. Harrison, "that my visit here is to see Senator Elkins. That is a mistake. That Mr. Elkins is here at the same time as I happen to be in the city is a mere coincidence. I did not know that he had returned from the West until I saw the fact noticed in the newspapers. It is also a mistake that I have retired from the bar, as has been printed in the papers. I have not retired from practice, nor do I intend to. On the contrary, I have been engaged in some very important litigation."

"Have you retired from politics?" asked a reporter.

"Pretty much so," replied Gen. Harrison, with a quizzical smile.

The ex-President declined positively to discuss the political situation. As to the silver question, he said:

"My views on the silver question are too well known to need repetition, and I do not care to enter into a discussion at the present time. The people have known for a long time how I have stood on the silver question."

Gen. Harrison then excused himself from saying anything further. He said that he was tired and desired to retire.

Senator Proctor, who was Secretary of War for a time in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel late last night. He said that he simply stopped in this city on his way home from Washington, and did not know that Gen. Harrison was in the city until he reached the hotel. He sent up his card, however, to Gen. Harrison's room. The reply brought back by the hall boy was that the ex-President had retired, but that he would be pleased to see the Senator today. At the hotel it was said that Senator Morrill had been there for a week.

Ex-Senator Platt was seen in the hotel lobby during the evening, but whether he had paid his respects to Gen. Harrison was not ascertained. There was no trace of Senator Elkins about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

To Test the Dispensary Law Again.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—The dispensary law is now on its way to the United States Supreme Court. A few days ago Constable Beach disobeyed United States Judge Simonton's order of injunction in the case, he having held that no one could interfere with liquor shipped into the State, and that the law was unconstitutional, in so far as it interefered with inter-State commerce. Beach was arrested and put in jail for contempt.

Attorney General Barber left here to-day for Washington to make application before the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. The State expects by this method to get the entire case heard by the United States Supreme Court in the next twenty days.

Col. Bingham Retired.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Col. Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster General, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day, having reached the age of sixty-four years. His retirement will promote Lieut. Col. George H. Weeks, now on duty in Washington, D. C., to be a Colonel, and Assistant Quartermaster, and creates a vacancy in the grade of Captain, which will be filled by the President by appointment from the line.

Farewell Reception on the New-York.

A farewell reception was given on board the cruiser New-York yesterday afternoon by the officers of that vessel. The Navy Yard Band was in attendance. Commodore Sicard and staff, the various department chiefs, the officers of the Cincinnati, Columbia, and Vermont, and many ladies were among the guests. The New-York is under orders to sail for Kiel Monday.

Inter-State Drill at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—At the inter-State drill to-day the Chickasaw Guards and the Governor's Guards of Memphis and the Thurston Rifles of Omaha drilled. The National Fencibles of Washington will drill to-morrow, which will be the great day of the encampment. The Sealey Rifles of Galveston and the Morton Cadets of Washington will also drill.

NICARAGUA'S RANSOM DELIVERED

Indemnity for Mr. Hatch's Expulsion and for Other Outrages Was Paid to Great Britain Yesterday.

LONDON, May 16.—The Times will say to-morrow that the indemnity from Nicaragua for the expulsion of Pro-Consul Hatch and for outrages on other British subjects was paid to Great Britain to-day through the London Bank of Central America.

NAMESAKES OF THE PRESIDENT

Seventy-Seven Letters Reach the White House in Two Days Asking Gifts for Twins and Triplets,

WASHINGTON, May 16.—There is a suspicion at the White House that the author of the statement that the President recently sent his check for $500 to the father of newly arrived triplets in Indiana meant it as a practical joke. Seventy-seven letters have been received at the White House in the last two days from parents of twins and triplets in different parts of the country who have named their children after the President and members of his family, and think Mr. Cleveland should send them presents in recognition of the honor conferred upon him by their arranging thus to perpetuate his name. One of the letters which came in the White House mail to-day read as follows:

Mr. Cleveland:

Dear Sir: I have a little boy named Cleveland, a little girl named Frances, and another one named Ruth Esther. Please send them a present.

Another contained the following:

I take pleasure to write a few lines to you to let you know that two healthy twin Democrats have arrived at our house, and I wish you would send each one a dress, for I have no money to get any, and I named them after you.

One letter announced that the writer had given birth to triplets, and asked the President to "please send them a new dress or a birthday present," as the mother and writer was in poor health and poor circumstances. Another suppliant addressed the President in these words:

My wife died some time ago and left a little baby girl, whom we named Frances, in honor of your wife, and it would be nice if you would reward us with a present. We are not able to keep a hired girl.

A fond mother made this plea in another letter:

I have just had a girl born. I named it after your daughter Esther. Will you please send me a present, and when I have a boy I will name it Grover. Answer soon.

The President is not permitted to read these letters, Private Secretary Thurber consigning them to the waste basket as fast as they come. Mr. Thurber is of the opinion that there are many people now raising twins and triplets in the United States who ought to be in insane asylums.

SENATOR HILL MAKES A DENIAL

No Truth Whatever, He Says, in a Chicago Story that He Is Coming Out for Free Silver.

A dispatch from Chicago, received in this city yesterday, said that a Chicago morning paper had published the following:

It is claimed that there is positive evidence that the silver leaders in Illinois are now in communication with Senator Hill, and are urging him to declare in favor of free silver, promising him a solid Western and Southwestern delegation in the National Democratic Convention; that Mr. Hill has the proposition under advisement and may write a letter which will be read at the Springfield convention, in which case that body is expected to indorse him for the Presidency and W. R. Hinrichsen for second place on the ticket.

From the same source it is claimed that Hill is only waiting to get Tammany into line for the coup d'etat; that Crisp of Georgia, is in the scheme, and is expected to swing the South into line as Hinrichsen is trying to swing the West, and that he is to be rewarded in the event of success by being made Secretary of the Treasury.

Back of it all is said to be a five-million-dollar campaign fund to be contributed by a big combination of silver mine owners and silver carrying railroads. The fund is to be used east of the Alleghenies if Hill is nominated on a free-silver platform.

The Chicago paper also printed the following from its Springfield correspondent:

It is reported here on excellent authority that Chairman Hinrichsen has in his possession a letter from Senator David B. Hill of New-York which will be read before the State Democratic Currency Convention next month. The tenor of the letter, it is stated, is strongly for free silver, and it is believed by those "in the knowing" that it is intended by the New-York statesman as a bid for the support of Illinois in the Democratic National Convention in 1896, and that Secretary Hindrichsen has his eye fixed on second place.

To a reporter who called on Senator Hill at the Hotel Normandie and showed him the Chicago dispatches, the Senator said:

"It is all mere political gossip. There is not a word of truth in it. I have no acquaintance with Mr. Hinrichsen, and I have written him no letter whatever. It is only dignifying these rumors to deny them."

WILL CONFER ABOUT SEAL AWARDS

Canada and the United States to Discuss Them at Washington.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 16.—In the House Hon. L. H. Davies asked of the Government if the report in the press was true that a conference between the United States and the British Governments, at which Canada was to take part, was to take place in October at Washington. Mr. Foster, in reply, said that the negotiations for such a conference were completed.

The principal question to come up was the failure of the United States Congress to concur in the proposal of President Cleveland to pay to the sealers the amount of $425,000 in lieu of their claim. He could not give the date of the conference, but it would take place shortly, and Canada would be represented.

FIREMAN KILLED AND PASSENGERS HURT

A Delaware and Hudson Express Train Collides with a Freight Car.

SARATOGA, May 16.—Fireman James Lamb was instantly killed to-night and a number of persons injured by an accident to the New-York express train on the Delaware and Hudson Road, two miles south of this place.

A derailed freight car struck the passenger locomotive and overturned it. Engineer George Myers was slightly injured and Fireman Lamb killed. The freight car also shattered the sides of all the passenger coaches.

Many of the passengers were cut and bruised, but none were seriously injured.

Gold Reserve $97,043,114.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Treasury gold reserve was increased to-day by payments made by the Morgan-Belmont Syndicate, the reserve standing at $97,043,114 at the close of business. This is a gain over yesterday of over $800,000. Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department will leave New-York next Wednesday for London on business connected with the delivery of $30,000,000 of United States bonds to the Belmont-Morgan Syndicate's representatives in that city.

West Point Cadets Named.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Cadets to the West Point Military Academy have been appointed as follows: I. L. Graham, Payne, Ohio; E. H. Burroughs, Yale, Idaho, with A. N. Brunzill of Reynolds, Idaho, alternate; George Pettit, Princeton, Ky., alternate; E. M. Whitaker, Bell Buckle, Tenn.; A. E. Waldron, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Hinley, Grove Hill, Ala.; George Rierson, Emory, Texas; J. C. Minus, St. George, S. C., with C. I. Morgan of Summit, S. C., alternate.

For Another East River Bridge.

Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon approved the bill providing for another bridge over the East River.

COURTS WITHOUT MONEY

Inadequate Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary.

CONGRESS PERSISTS IN PARSIMONY

Estimates of the Department of Justice Invariably Cut Down—Kept in Arrears All the Time.

NOTHING GAINED BY THIS NIGGARDLINESS

The Cost of Running the Courts Has to be Paid in the End by the Passage of Deficiency Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Notwithstanding that many members of the Congress are lawyers, with full knowledge of the requirements of the United States courts, the tendency of that body to follow loose methods operates each year to embarrass the Department of Justice through the withholding from it funds necessary to the prompt and satisfactory conduct of the business of the various courts. The alleged reformers in both branches of Congress bring no arguments to bear against the estimates annually submitted by the department. They content themselves with cutting down the figures, sometimes to ridiculous sums, in order to make a "showing," leaving large deficiency appropriations to be made later to cover what ought to be supplied in the first place. Considerations of business are forced to the background by the all-powerful one of political expediency.

Each Congress is inspired by the desire to reduce the amount of its appropriations below that of its predecessor. If the preceding Congress was of opposite political faith, so much greater the necessity for sweeping reductions. The constant growth of the country and the consequent need of more money to run the Government cut no figure in the calculations of the Congressional leaders. It is an old saying that a private enterprise managed on the plan adopted by Congress would not live a year. Congressmen acknowledge this privately, and once in awhile some one gets up in the House and directs the attention of the public to the fact. There is no change in the system, however.

Why the parsimony of Congress should be visited year after year upon the Department of Justice is a question which the Attorney General doubtless would like to have answered. The annual appropriations for this department are out of all proportion to its importance. The application of business principles by Congress in relation to it would constitute a complete change of Congressional policy.

Most of the public money directed to the use of the department is authorized in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which covers also the expenses of the Senate and the House, the White House, and various other departments of the Government. The Sundry Civil bill also carries judicial appropriations. The expenditures in the last few years for the maintenance of the Senate and the House of Representatives have grown enormously. When it comes to the question whether the legislative department of the Government or some other shall be inconvenienced by lack of funds, Congress takes care that the legislative branch shall not be the one to suffer. The executive branch always is well provided for. The cutting and slashing under the Legislative Appropriation bill is confined principally to the judicial department.

This Year's Appropriation.

The amount appropriated for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, was $4,660,300.15. The Congress which authorized this expenditure also permitted a deficiency appropriation of $2,989,599.11, covering the year 1894. The total award to the department, including the deficiency, was $7,658,899.26. This sum represents pretty nearly that which is required in a single year to operate this great branch of the public service. The figures of the years 1891-6, inclusive, furnish sufficient ground for the complaints which are now heard on all sides of the insufficient appropriation for the United States courts.

The Legislative bill in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress carried an appropriation of $21,030,752.75. The sum of $4,380,963.70 was devoted to the needs of the Judicial Department. The Attorney General had asked for more, but Congress assumed to know better than he what was required to maintain the United States courts. Before the session ended it was found necessary to appropriate in deficiency bills the sum of $1,129,808.14, to make good the necessary expenditures of the department.

In the second session of the same Congress, the Legislative Appropriation bill called for $22,027,674.75. The sum set aside for the Judicial Department by this and other measures was $4,589,590. Before that Congress ceased juggling with the necessities of the department it had authorized over $6,000,000 to be devoted to its uses, much of which should have been appropriated in the first session.

The Fifty-second Congress, in its first session in 1893, passed the Legislative Appropriation bill, carrying a total of $21,900,132.97. The Department of Justice secured that year $4,307,484.66. The deficiency in connection with this department which Congress was obliged to make up in 1893, reached the comfortable sum of $1,700,474.78. In the second session of that Congress the Department of Justice secured a main appropriation of $4,341,950. The deficiency sum paid to the department in 1894 was $2,489,233.17.

A scrutiny of these figures will show that from 1891 until 1895 the largest yearly increase in the amount secured by the Department of Justice was about $300,000. The rate of increase was far from uniform. The total appropriation in 1893

PACKING YOUR TRUNK.

A Few Things a Summer Pilgrim Can't Get Along Without.

Make a list of the things you think you ought to take on your Summer holiday trip and you will be startled at the result. You wonder if you will have to hire a special baggage car. Now, strike out every article not imperatively necessary, and you will find that a trunk of modest size will answer every purpose, even of a long trip.

Travelers in making up their lists of indispensables should not forget that a change of drinking water after the heat and fatigue of a journey is likely to make them sick. To remedy this evil, or what is better, to prevent it, the pilgrim takes a supply of that sound and wholesome stimulant, Duffy's Malt Whiskey. A little of this whiskey in the water not merely kills the germs that would make mischief in the stomach and bowels, but it tends directly and strongly to revive a nervous system exhausted by long-continued mental application, pressing anxiety, or physical labor.

Make room in your gripsack for a bottle of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and use it when you are worn out with the heat—for there are fearful days, even in the country. Reinvigorate your sluggish body with this prince of stimulants and in the sense of strength and wellbeing that follows you will be glad that in making up your list of absolutely needful things you did not overlook Duffy's Malt Whiskey.

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torney General had estimated that $2,601,200 was necessary to make up the deficiency for that period. The sum of $836,000 had been asked for the fees of witnesses. Congress supplied only $680,000, although it knew from experience that this sum was insufficient. The Department of Justice asked for $350,000 for the fees of the District Attorneys. The digest of appropriations for 1895 will show that the allowance was $250,000. The request for $268,000 for fees of clerks was met with an appropriation of $175,000.

Congress was told that $265,000 would be required to pay the fees of Commissioners. It appropriated $100,000. The item of $1,150,000 for fees of witnesses was scaled down to $750,000. The sum of $40,000 was deducted from the estimate for the pay of bailiffs, and $275,000 was subtracted from the $575,000 which had been estimated as the cost of supporting prisoners. The item of miscellaneous expenses, which covers many necessary features of the Department of Justice, was reduced from $225,000 to $170,000. In round numbers, the "saving" effected by Congress in the expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year 1895 amounted to nearly $2,000,000.

The Deficiency bill, covering the same period, tells another story. In fixing appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, Congress adhered to its miserable system of doing business. The Attorney-General estimated that $1,400,000 would be required to pay the fees and expenses of marshals. This was an increase over his estimates of the previous year, but he had found that his former figures were not large enough, and Congress had no reason to doubt the correctness of his views. It appropriated only $65,000, however, so that the next Congress will be obliged to make up the deficiency.

The United States Marshals in New-York who are now waiting for the new appropriation to become available, in order that they may get their pay for work already performed, will recognize in this statement the fact that they are likely to have another chance to whistle for their money when that appropriation shall be exhausted.

A clear cut of $101,000 was made in the item covering the fees of District Attorneys, and only $175,000 was set apart to pay the fees of clerks, although the Attorney General had asked for $280,000. The estimate for fees of Commissioners was scaled from $280,000 or $100,000, and that for fees of witnesses was reduced from $1,200,000 to $750,000.

The Attorney General had asked for $640,000 for the support of prisoners; Congress awarded only $400,000, including $125,000 set apart for the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. The discrepancy between the estimates and the appropriations for the next fiscal year exceeded $2,000,000.

What the Attorney General Said.

In his annual report Attorney General Olney said:

It is not probable that the annual dispatch of business upon the present rate of appropriation and with the force organized as at present can be very greatly increased, and the conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that without substantial enlargement of the force which can be devoted to this work those delays must continue which now constitute a reproach to the Government and justify the importunity and solicitation which are such serious burdens upon the time of those who must listen to them.

Lawyers generally recognize the disadvantages under which the department labors through the niggardliness of Congress. Whether the looks the statistics relating to the United States courts he is better prepared to condemn this official parsimony. There are over 250 points where United States courts are held. In some of the Western and Southwestern States the distances covered by court attendants are enormous. Much money is required to enable the courts to perform their necessary functions. There is an army of clerks, jurors, witnesses, bailiffs, and Deputy Marshals to maintain, to say nothing of the prisoners, whose support devolves upon the Government during the period of their detention.

The sum of $65,074.64 was paid in the Southern District of New-York in the fiscal year 1894 for jurors, witnesses, bailiffs, and the fees of clerks, rents, &c. The Eastern District of Texas headed the list with a total expense account of $195,558.66. The Western District of Arkansas came next with a total of $189,870.14. Close behind was Indian Territory, with an expense account of $186,000 for the United States court.

There is no delinquency by Congress in the matter of paying the salaries of Judges and other high officers in the Judicial Department. The inconvenience and discomfort are caused in quarters where they are least welcome. Several lawyers who have been questioned on the subject by the correspondent of The New-York Times say that it is a disgrace that the funds at the disposal of the United States courts should be so low at this time, that it is impossible for some of the Judges to employ stenographers or even to buy stationery sufficient for their use.

Mr. Bowler's Criticism.

In his last annual report R. B. Bowler, First Controller of the Treasury, made this criticism:

The accounts of the officers of United States courts continue to be the most difficult of satisfactory adjustment. The chief reason for this arises from the manner in which they receive their compensation, all of them being paid by fees, varying with the amount of business transacted in their offices. It is believed that if these officers were put upon permanent annual salaries, with fixed allowances for expenses, the principal difficulties now experienced would be overcome and a direct saving to the Government might be effected.

Another serious inconvenience in the settlement of the accounts of these officers arises from the insufficiency of the appropriation for the payment of their fees made by Congress in the regular annual appropriation bills.

Mr. Bowler illustrated this statement with figures showing that in the item of fees alone it had been necessary to appropriate in the various deficiency acts of 1894 over $1,000,000. Commenting on this, he said:

Even these amounts will not be sufficient, as the fees the officers receive are fixed by statute. The total amount necessary to pay them depends upon the amount of business done in their offices, and is neither increased by large appropriations nor diminished by small ones. In the end the amount necessary has to be appropriated, and failure to make a sufficiently large provision in advance in the regular appropriation acts simply causes difficulties to the officers themselves in the administration of their offices, and delays and makes extra work in the settlement of their accounts.

It is recommended that the attention of Congress be especially called to this matter, and that it be urged to make ample provision for these objects in the regular appropriation acts for the next fiscal year.

The attention of Congress was duly directed to Mr. Bowler's criticism, but without any appreciable effect, for Congress proceeded to follow its established custom of scaling down appropriations, only to make up later the deficiency thus brought about.

Cost of the Chicago Strike.

One source of additional expense last year was the trial of the Chicago strikers, and of men arrested for taking part in the so-called Coxey movement. Congress refused to take these unforeseen expenses into consideration, in its treatment of the estimates of the Judicial Department.

"I am glad The New-York Times proposes to take up this subject of the parsimony of Congress as illustrated in its treatment of the United States Court," said an officer of the Treasury, whose name is withheld for good reasons. "For years these courts have been hampered through the lack of money. It frequently happens that employes of the court are obliged to wait months, and sometimes years, for fees which they have earned in carrying out the mandates of the courts. There is an ex-United States Marshal in a Western State who has been waiting for two years or more to secure about $14,000 due him as fees for Deputy Marshals. The chances are that he will wait a year or so yet before his accounts are settled.

"With a limited cash supply, the Department of Justice is unable to meet demands which it may regard as just. If the head of a concern in this or any city were to attempt to do business along the lines followed by the Congress, he would soon find himself without standing. It is unfortunate for the different departments of the Government that politics cuts such a figure in the annual appropriation bills. Economy is justifiable in these times of ple a governmental department by refusple a Governmental department by refusing necessary money, when it is needed, and supply it only after those entitled to it have been put to great inconvenience and sometimes great hardships.

"A Congress which would do away with the existing method of making up appropriation bills would earn the gratitude of business men and suffer nothing through the charges of extravagance which might be made by people who cannot see beyond their noses."

Attorney General Olney, while sympathizing with the effort of The New-York Times to bring about a change in the existing Congressional methods of dealing with the Judicial Department of the Government, said to-day that it would not be becoming for him to indulge in criticism of Congress. Mr. Olney is a good business man, and his experience with the politicians who pare down honest estimates to suit political conditions, has not been altogether pleasant.

Representative Henderson of Iowa, on Monday, March 4, in discussing the subject of appropriations, made this statement: "In revenue matters, the appropriations are insufficient, and deficiencies will be forced upon the next Congress. For the United States courts, there is appropriated at least $2,500,000 less than is needed."

COMMENTS OF JUDGE COXE.

What He Said When Compelled to Adjourn Court for Lack of Funds.

The action that Judge Alfred C. Coxe, United States District Judge for the Northern District of New-York, took at Rochester on Tuesday has served to emphasize the parsimonious method that is adopted in Congress in relation to the judicial departments of the National Government.

When he convened the May term of the court he found that there were no funds with which to conduct it. He accordingly adjourned the court one hour after it had been opened. In the meantime he discharged nine of the ten prisoners who were awaiting trial, and held the other for trial at the September term, which will be held in Buffalo.

Judge Coxe's court has suffered to such an extent in the past because the Congressional appropriations were not sufficient to conduct its business properly that in March he called the attention of the United States Grand Jury to the matter, and it returned a presentment concerning the matter.

In his charge to the jury Judge Coxe said:

"There is another matter to which I desire to call your attention, with the request that, after investigation, you make such presentation upon the subject as you may deem proper. I refer to the facilities, or, rather, the lack of facilities, furnished to this court. All patriotic citizens, no matter how they differ upon other subjects, unite in the desire that the courts of our country shall be conducted with dignity and decorum, so as to command the respect and confidence of all. The people of this State have favored every amendment to the Constitution intended to increase the efficiency of the courts. It is unnecessary for us to emulate the pomp and ceremony which surround the tribunals of foreign countries, but it is of the utmost importance that our courts, both State and Federal, should be provided with the necessary conveniences with which to transact the business confided to their care in a decorous manner and in conformity with modern usages.

"Especially is this true of the Federal courts, which represent the judicial branch of the National Government, and are charged not only with the interpretation and construction of the national laws, but often with the maintenance of the national honor. They should be models in all that goes to make up a dignified, efficient, and orderly judicial tribunal. Not only are the means and appliances furnished these tribunals inferior in many respects to those of the highest courts of our States, but, I believe that it can be demonstrated that the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, charged with the decision of the most vital and far-reaching questions, having to dispose of causes often involving millions of money, have not as good facilities for the transaction of business as some of the police courts of our larger cities."

Judge Coxe stated that his court has no stenographer, and added:

"In the United States courts there is no official stenographer. The Federal courts are in the condition of a century ago. When a stenographer reports a civil cause here he is furnished and paid for by the lawyer for the plaintiff or defendant, unless they agree to divide the expense between them. The presiding Judge has no control over his action. He follows the direction not of the court, but of the parties who employ him. There is no official record. The inconvenience and improriety, to say nothing of the graver abuses which may occur, and do occur under this system, suggest themselves at once."

The number of bailiffs in the Federal courts, Judge Coxe said, is not sufficient to properly conduct them. He has at times been left without any in the courtroom. "Several prisoners," he said, "have escaped for lack of sufficient officers to guard them."

In jury cases, Judge Coxe said, the jury's meals must be paid for by the parties to the litigation, or the jury must be discharged after a few hours' deliberation, thus making necessary the expense and delay of a second trial.

Continuing his charge, Judge Coxe said:

"I might go on indefinitely enumerating instances of this penurious policy pursued toward the Federal courts. Often they are entirely without means. Some of you remember that only last year Congress wholly failed to provide money for this term, and the court was adjourned without date. From the inconveniences of that adjournment the court has hardly yet recovered. In New-York City, where the courts are practically in session during the whole year, the pay of the court officers is several months in arrears. I am informed that some of them, being unable to pay their rent, have been turned into the streets by their landlords.

"In this district the Marshal has several times been compelled to borrow money in order to hold a term of court, or has given the jurors and witnesses vouchers, which they have negotiated at local banks at a ruinous rate of discount.

"The District Attorney, the Marshal and the clerks will go before your body if requested to do so, and doubtless will inform you upon these and other matters which may occur to them."

The Grand Jury fully investigated the matters referred to by Judge Coxe, and made a presentation to the court which, in part, was as follows:

"The investigation developed a most surprising condition of affairs. We doubt if one in a thousand of our fellow-citizens has any knowledge of the fact that, while terms of United States courts are required by statute to be held at stated times and places, a failure of Congress to make necessary appropriations, or the neglect of a department at Washington to promptly honor a requisition for money to defray expenses, nullifies the statute by preventing the holding of the court.

"It seems incredible—nevertheless it is true—that the presiding Judge has no power to make any order involving the payment of money to defray any expense connected with the proper conduct of the business of the court other than pay of jurors and fees of witnesses, without the sanction of the Department of Justice previously obtained, and that the Marshal, the executive officer of the court, is often placed in the position either of disobeying orders requiring the payment of money for some unexpected but necessary expense, or taking the alternative of making the payment at personal risk. To-day, almost at the close of the nineteenth century, the expenditures of United States courts are controlled and limited by statutes enacted from fifty to one hundred years ago, and by restrictions inserted in appropriation acts passed by the Congress of the United States, which are a disgrace to our nation."

The Grand Jury found that stenographers must be paid for by the litigants, and in criminal cases by the United States District Attorney; that sufficient bailiffs and court attendants are not employed to properly conduct the court; that jurors are not properly cared for and fed, and that the court is not even supplied with enough stationery to transact its business. The jury recommended:

"First—A permanent appropriation to be drawn upon by the Marshal of each district, upon the approval of the Circuit or District Judge, his expenditures to be audited and allowed by the court, such audit and allowance to be final.

"Second—The repeal of the law fixing the number of bailiffs, and providing that the number be fixed from time to time by the court upon application of the Marshal.

"Third—The issue, under the authority and at the expense of the United States, to each Marshal of a sufficient number of badges or other designation of office, to be worn by bailiffs while on duty. At present it is impossible to distinguish a bailiff from a spectator or witness.

"Fourth—The employment of an official stenographer for each court. Such stenographer to be appointed by the presiding Judge.

"Fifth—The enactment of such other laws as may be necessary to place the courts of the United States upon equal footing with the Supreme Court of this State regarding the facilities for the transaction of business by the court, and by the Judges thereof sitting, either in chambers or at places other than their residence."

Send a box of 1806 Laundry Soap to your summer house. It improves with age.

IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Court Officials Complain of Their Treatment by Congress.

In investigating the matters mentioned in Judge Coxe's charge, a reporter for The New-York Times learned yesterday that the Federal courts in this city and Brooklyn are really in the same deplorable condition as are those in the Northern District of this State. They are out of funds for certain purposes, and expect to be out of funds for other purposes before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

It was said yesterday at the United States Marshal's office that there had been only a few of the last twenty-five years in which some of the appropriations had not been exhausted before the end of the fiscal year.

The money appropriated to pay bailiffs, court attendants, and witnesses in Government cases this year was all expended some time ago, and those to whom money is due will have to wait until a deficiency appropriation is made at the next session of Congress. The officers who are now in daily attendance on the United States courts in this city and Brooklyn, and by their presence enable the courts to be kept open, will receive nothing for their services until the deficiency appropriation is passed.

There was a deficiency in 1894, and it was not until March of this year that the court attendants were paid for three months' service performed in 1894.

Where an appropriation is made for a specific purpose in connection with the United States courts it is made for all the courts in the Union, and all draw against it as their needs require. This being the case, all the courts suffer in the same way when an appropriation is exhausted.

There is no sum appropriated for any particular court or group of courts, and no one of the United States Marshals, the disbursing officers of the courts, knows what remains of an appropriation until his draft on Washington is returned unhonored.

The estimates of the necessary amounts for the various branches of the Judicial Department are made and presented to Congress by the Attorney General. He bases them upon the reports of the business that each court has done during the previous year, and a knowledge of their expenditures during many years. It is rarely that he communicates with District Attorneys or United States Marshals to learn if they will require more money than formerly to conduct their departments.

When the estimate has been placed before the Congressional committee, it is generally reduced by the members of the committee to such a sum as they think sufficient for the needs of the department, and the amount thus determined upon is almost invariably the one allowed. It is said that the Attorney General always asks for sufficient to conduct the courts properly, but as the appropriations are for the entire country, it is seldom that a Congress takes enough interest in the matter to inquire whether it will affect the administration of the courts if all that is asked for is not allowed.

Congressman S. B. Henderson of Iowa, in speaking on the appropriations on March 4, said that "for the United States courts there is appropriated at least $2,500,000 less than is needed."

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in speaking, yesterday, of the lack of sufficient appropriations, said:

"It is not right that the court should not have sufficient funds to pay its bailiffs, witnesses, and jurymen, and to employ a stenographer. There are many things about the court that are simply archaic. It is not right to compel litigants to employ a stenographer. Every court should be provided with one. The bailiffs and court attendants should not be asked to wait and then have to wait months for their compensation. Jurymen should not be asked to serve when there is no money with which the Marshal can pay them.

"I have never had any trouble with jurymen, as such, because they were sufficiently patriotic to do their duty; but had any of them asked to be excused because there was no money with which to pay them I should have excused them. I do not know that I can state how the amounts of the appropriations are determined, but I know it is a common occurrence for them to be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year."

United States District Attorney Macfarlane said:

"I have nothing to do with the estimates of what my department or the courts will need from year to year. The Attorney General makes up the estimates from the data that he has in his office, gathered from the reports that are sent to him of what the department and the courts are doing. I believe it is the same all over the country. My department is not asked as to its needs, but is told what it may expend. For our criminal trials stenographers are supplied under a contract which a firm of stenographers has with the Government. In civil actions no stenographers are supplied.

"It is an outrage that Judge Coxe's court should be without funds to carry on its business. The Congressional committee that passes on appropriations should see to it that the courts are not hampered by the lack of funds. It is a shame that a United States court should have to adjourn because of inability to pay for maintaining it."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gloucester, Mass., May 16.—Prof. Dyche of the Kansas University of Lawrence, Kan., sailed to-day in the fishing schooner Golden Hope for Greenland to secure specimens of the mammalia and birds of Greenland and to study their habits. Prof. Dyche has made arrangements to join the Peary relief party at Englefield Gulf, going there from Holsenberg. He expects, however, to return with Capt. Gardner.

Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, May 16.—Two young men of Parkins wanted to have some fun, and selected a traveling medicine vender named Dr. Wild Jack as their victim. As he came along the road they sprang out and ordered him to hold up his hands. He drew a revolver and shot one of them dead. The other escaped.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 16.—The widow of Policeman Christian Otto was awarded $6,500 by a jury to-day in a case brought to recover $10,000 from the Suburban Electric Light Company for the killing of her husband by electricity in a pole with which he came in contact.

Washington, May 16.—Lieut. Gen. Schofield started on his tour of inspection to-night. He left here on a late train for Memphis, where he will remain three days. Lieut. Cols. Schofield and Sanger accompany the General.

Washington, May 16.—President Cleveland to-day signed the proclamation submitted to him by Secretary Hoke Smith opening for settlement May 21 of the lands of the Yankton Sioux Indian reservation.

Rochester, N. Y., May 16.—The Coroner's jury at Clyde this afternoon gave a verdict that Roy Culver came to his death from poisoning administered by unknown persons.

Washington, May 16.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day made a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,140,000 for the payment of pensions.

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BOTH HOUSES ADJOURNED

Final Scenes in the Republican State Legislature.

A LOVE FEAST WITHOUT PARTY BIAS

Speaker Fish Presented with a Silver Service by His Republican Colleagues.

MR. FOLEY PAYS HIM A HIGH COMPLIMENT

All Political Antagonisms Buried in the Closing Hours of the Long Legislative Session.

ALBANY, May 16.—The Legislature adjourned sine die at 1 o'clock to-day. The resolution of the Assembly fixing that time for the wind up was held in the hands of the Senate Committee on Finance until about noon, and then reported favorably, and it was agreed to by the Senate.

This delay is an unusual thing, and was due to the fact that the Senate did not care to commit itself to adjournment to-day until it had finally disposed of the Greater New-York bill. That bill had been laid upon the shelf before noon, however, and there was no further hope for it.

The closing scenes were witnessed by a crowd that packed the galleries and all the available space about the railing, although it was remarked that fewer women were in the throng than is usual on the day of final adjournment.

Each house named committees to wait upon the Governor and the co-ordinate branch, and announce that there was no further business. For the Assembly, the committee to wait upon Gov. Morton, was Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Foley. A page boy moved back the hands of the clock while they were out, for they had reached the point of 12:59 o'clock, and the resolution called for adjournment at 1. At length the committee came back, and Mr. Ainsworth said:

"The committee from this body begs to inform the Speaker that it has waited upon the Executive. He announces that he has no further communication to make to this honorable body, except to wish for the members a safe and comfortable return to their homes."

"He should have said a speedy return," said an irreverent lobbyist who was upon the floor. Then followed the presentations, and the gavel fell at 1:35 o'clock.

The Senate had already adjourned, and some of the members had come over to the Assembly to listen to the complimentary things which the men who have been fighting all Winter were saying to each other. In both houses the rush of bills was not so great as it has been in other years. The provision of the new Constitution, which requires amended bills to lie for three days upon the members' desks before they may be put on final passage evidently has had a good effect to-day. A raft of measures which have been considered in both houses during the last two days were amended slightly, and so were as good as dead when it was decided to take final adjournment.

As soon as both houses had adjourned there was a general clearing out for home.

In the Assembly, on the return of the committees, the Speaker was escorted to the well, and by Mr. Foley presented with the usual portrait of himself, which is to be hung in the Speakers' gallery of pictures in the Assembly parlor. In his presentation speech, Mr. Foley paid the Speaker a number of compliments. The picture was, said Mr. Foley, a reflection of the respect in which the Speaker was held. Many unkind things had been said during the session, but they were directed more at the politics of the Speaker than at himself. If the Legislature was to be governed by Republicans, the Democrats hoped they would be of the same calibre as the present Speaker.

After the Speaker had expressed his thanks for the picture and retired, he was again called into the well, and by Mr. Ainsworth presented with a handsome silver tea service. In his speech, Mr. Ainsworth hoped that in coming years the Speaker would, as he used the service, think of his many friends in the Assembly of 1895.

In answering, Mr. Fish gave a general invitation to the members to visit him at his home on the Hudson.

Mr. Malby then presented the leader of the majority, Mr. Ainsworth, with a handsome diamond stud, from the Republicans; and a diamond ring was presented to Mr. Foley from the Democrats, by Mr. Hennessy.

Clerk Baxter was called into the well and presented with a diamond ring from all of the members of the House. In his speech Mr. Baxter, thanking the members, said that he had many times during the session wished for an opportunity to exercise the God-given right of speech. He did it now full of thankfulness.

Sergeant at Arms Benson was then presented with a gold watch and chain from all the members.

Speaker Fish took his place at the desk and made the following closing speech:

Gentlemen of the Assembly: The close of this session is at hand. Your labors have been performed with fidelity to our constituents and the people, and you may return to your constituents mindful of duty well done. What the people have so long demanded has, thanks to your efforts, been accomplished, and the most important reform measure for the citizens of the State has been granted in the enactment of the blanket ballot law.

The power demanded by the people of the City of New-York at the polls last Fall to enable them to carry out much-needed reforms was granted by you in a generous and ungrudging manner, and if all the necessary and beneficent legislation has not been accomplished, the blame does not lie at the door of this House. No single reform measure for the great metropolitan city has failed to pass this House.

We can also point with pride to the fact that no special franchises have been granted to the favored few at the expense of the treasuries of the municipalities, nor have the citizens of any municipality been interfered with in their right to govern themselves. The cause of labor has been advanced, while the rights of property have not been invaded.

That the tax rate is higher than last year is due in large measure to the fact that the State has been compelled to assume charge of the pauper insane in the Counties of New-York and Kings, and also to the expenditures entailed by the changes in the Constitution.

I cannot announce this session closed without expressing my gratefulness to you for the kind and courteous treatment I have received at your hands, and expressing the hope that your lines may fall in pleasant places, and wishing you godspeed to your respective homes. I declare this session adjourned sine die.

Senator Cantor offered the thanks of the Senate to Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Senator Parker to Leader O'Connor; Senator Pound to Leader Cantor; Senator Coggeshall to Clerk Kenyon and other clerks; Senator Wolf to the Sergeant at Arms, and the doorkeepers.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton then addressed the Senate as follows:

The time has come when we are about to separate and return to our respective homes. This session has been an unusually long and arduous one. You have had to meet grave responsibilities, and to overcome many difficulties. The record is at last made up, and is a part of the political history of the State. That record will probably receive the indiscriminating praise of partisan friends, and the equally indiscriminating condemnation of party opponents. But such criticism is of small value, and will have but little weight with the people. They will judge for themselves, and their deliberate judgment will be to the effect that there is vastly more to approve in the work of this session than there is to condemn. It is true that the expectations of the people have not been fully met; but it is equally true that a great deal of important and beneficent legislation has been accomplished. I do not recall anything that has been done of a distinctively vicious character. The people's money has not been wasted by useless or extravagant appropriations. Perhaps there have been few Legislatures of which so much can truthfully be said.

Permit me at the closing hour to advert to my relations with you during the session which is about to end. It gives me great pleasure to say that those relations have been at all times of the most pleasant and cordial nature. And in saying this, I wish to include all the officers and employes of this body. Everybody has treated me with unvarying kindness and courtesy. I shall not carry with me to my home a single unpleasant memory in that respect. To each one of you I wish to express my heartfelt thanks, and my most earnest wishes for your future success and prosperity.

He then, at 1:10 o'clock, declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, was asked for a statement setting forth his opinion as to the work of the Legislature which adjourned to-day. He said:

It is generally believed that the session just ended has been the worst seen in Albany since the days of Tweed. It is generally discredited throughout the State, there being a popular belief that no measure affecting private interests or private rights could pass without the aid of money, and that nearly its whole time was devoted to the displacing of Democrats by violent measures, and the substitution of Republican office holders in their places. That the charge of the use of money is true is evidenced by the fact that one Republican Assemblyman under indictment has fled from justice, and this, of course, to some extent corroborates the popular impression.

There has already been one investigation of charges made by a Republican newspaper against several Senators, and while the Senators named were fully and justly vindicated, the evidence shows that a Republican high in the counsels of his party was openly and notoriously lobbying for pay, while at the same time he was shaping political legislation as one of the representatives of the party, and as a fitting climax the Assembly passed a resolution which authorizes practically the investigation of the Senate in connection with the Police Reorganization bill, defeated in that body. It is a fearful story of scandal, and no such condition of things has ever existed in a Democratic Legislature.

The Republicans started in the session with a great flourish of trumpets as to the economy which they proposed to exercise in the expenditure of public moneys. A year ago the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House appointed sub-committees from their own number for the purpose of investigating the State departments. It was stated and paraded throughout the Republican Party and press that large sums of money were being squandered by Democratic officials holding office under the State Government. Those committees have been assiduously at work on and off for nearly two years, and while their investigations are not yet concluded, still their work is substantially done, and as the result of their herculean labors the Legislature has abolished the offices of Shore Inspector and Mining Inspector, while, at the same time, it re-established the latter office by making it a bureau in the office of the Factory Inspector.

They have not reduced appropriations for the support of State departments, and in some instances have even increased them. Thus the great economies which they were to practice in the interests of the people remain, like most of the pledges made by them, almost entirely unfulfilled. The tax rate is higher than for many years past, and the burdens of the people are largely increased.

The cost for patronage is perhaps one of the most disgraceful features of the session; not only has every little community been invaded, but large cities with some Republican officers, who could be made the appointing power, were also made the object of attack by the Republican spoilsmen. It may fairly be said that a majority percentage of the measures introduced and passed by the Legislature were those either legislating out of office Democratic officials and legislating Republicans into office, or extending the terms of office of Republicans in various localities. An examination of the record will show that hardly a community escaped this attack.

Not daring to pass a State Power of Removal bill, they have by specific acts legislated out of office managers of institutions, and have also sought to change the political complexion of State bureaus. Several of the hospitals of the State have been turned over by these means to the Republican spoilsmen, which has been openly admitted on the floor of the Senate to be the only substantial reason for the passage of these measures, and thus have the charities of the State been turned over to political place-hunters, to be conducted in the interests of party politics, and not in the interests of the inmates of those institutions or of the people at large. So desperate has the Republican majority been for office that a measure was introduced by one of the political leaders on the floor of the Senate for turning over the Lunacy Commission of this State to party workers.

The Legislature started out with the strongest possible professions of reform. It has accomplished but little, if anything in that direction. One of the reform bills, and one which has been severely denounced by the press and people of the State, has become a law. This is the Bi-Partisan Police bill for New-York City; a measure which it is admitted on all sides is practically no improvement over the law which existed before, and from which all the abuses in that department were shown to have grown up. It is the solitary product of the investigation of the Lexow committee, which had it within its power through the Legislature to prevent by proper measures a recurrence of the abuses shown to have existed in that department. It was a betrayal of the interests of the people of the great City of New-York, in the interests of party politics, and against the general welfare of that city.

The Platt machine has not only endeavored to punish the officials of cities where the Government declined to bow to his will for the purpose of strengthening himself, but has also in several villages of the State, as well as the cities, secured the passage of police bills intended only to make the police force in those localities part of his political power. In other words, his uniform policy has been to make the police power of the State subservient to his political will, and thus degrade and disgrace entire communities. No uniformity of legislation in this direction was attempted or accomplished.

Notwithstanding the fact that this has been the longest session for many years, no legislation of importance to the State has been passed. It required the utmost vigilance on the part of Democratic representatives and of organized labor to prevent the bureaus and departments established in their interests from being crippled or destroyed. Serious efforts were made to consolidate the bureaus, and also to affect the dignity and character of the Board of Arbitration. In fact, the whole session may be summed up by saying that not only did corruption run riot, but extravagance was encouraged and political brigandage of the worst character employed.

Speaker Fish thinks this has been a good Legislature. He gave out the following as a summary of his work, to-day:

No session of recent years has been so productive of beneficent legislation and so free from bad as that of 1895.

The Assembly availed itself in a prompt and unsparing manner to give the people of the City of New-York what they showed by their voice at the polls in overwhelming the Tammany régime that they demanded. Every reform measure demanded by them was passed by the Assembly; that they have not all become laws is not in any measure chargeable to this body.

For years the people of the State have been thwarted in their desire to have a blanket ballot law; thanks to the present Legislature, it is now within their reach.

We have also paved the way for an increase in the carrying capacity of the canals by taking the first step toward submitting the constitutional amendment for a large outlay upon the canals, and also the question of female suffrage, to the voters of the State. Bills have been passed for more effective safeguards against illegal registration and fraudulent naturalization in the larger cities of the State, and for the prevention and punishment of bribery at caucuses and conventions throughout the State.

The passage of the Tenement-House Reform bills, the bill for the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Libraries, the establishment of a great zoological garden, and the Rapid-Transit bill, by which this necessary improvement so desired by the citizens of New-York is made possible at an early day, denote the interest taken in the great metropolitan city.

It is the fashion of the day to decry the Legislature, yet, when the leader of the minority, Mr. Foley, was challenged by the leader of the Republicans, Mr. Ainsworth, to name one single bad bill, he was unable to do so. The Assembly has done its work for the benefit of the people and with an eye singly for the welfare of the State. Its action has been clean and upright and will commend itself to the honest judgment of the people, regardless of politics."

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TO SIT THROUGH THE SUMMER.

The Investigating Committees Appointed by the Legislature.

ALBANY, May 16.—The following resolution was adopted in the Assembly to-day:

Whereas, recent developments in certain departments of the City of Brooklyn and also of the County of Kings render it obligatory upon the part of the Legislature of the State of New-York that a strict investigation should be made into the methods and manner of conducting the business of said departments for the benefit of the public at large of said city and county,

Resolved, That the Cities Committee of the Assembly is hereby authorized, with full power and authority, to investigate the departments controlled by the Board of Commission of Charities and Corrections of the County of Kings, and that of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge in relation to the management of the business affairs connected with departments named. The said committee shall have the power and is authorized to prosecute its inquiries in regard to the business and management of said departments in any and every direction necessary to arrive at a full and accurate knowledge of such business and management, with full power to issue summonses to persons, and for the production of books and papers, and any and all material necessary for the fullest investigation of said departments, and make a full report of their labors and conclusions to the next Legislature.

The committee is authorized to employ counsel and assistants and a stenographer, and to sit in Kings County or New-York City, as circumstances and the necessities or results of said investigation may determine or be desirable, and the said committee shall also have power to select a suitable person or persons to serve summonses or subpoenas and to perform any other duties that may be required by said committee.

The vote was—Yaes, 73; nays, 16. The negative voters were: Messrs. Barry, Cain, Corrigan, Donnelly, Fitzgerald, Foley, Kelsey, Kunzenman, La Fetra, Madden, McDermott, Norton, Sanger, Stanchfield, Ten Eyck, and Tobin.

Assemblyman O'Grady, the Chairman of the Cities Committee, said this afternoon that the committee would not meet to commence this inquiry possibly for a month.

Mr. O'Grady, who is Chairman of the Special Assembly Committee appointed to inquire as to whether the New-York City policemen have raised any money to influence legislative action this Winter, says that the committee will not meet for several weeks. He proposes to go home to Rochester and rest for a while before proceeding with the work of any committees he is connected with.

Assemblyman Nixon's special committee appointed to inquire into the management of street surface railroads met to-day and appointed George Builden of Brooklyn as clerk to the committee. The committee will meet again in about a month and map out a plan of work. There was an appropriation of $10,000 for the expenses of this committee in the Supplemental Supply bill which passed to-day.

The other legislatives committees which are to sit during the Summer are: The Joint legislative committee which is investigating the State departments; Assemblyman Reinhard's special committee, which is investigating the condition of workingmen in New-York City; the Assembly special committee which is to investigate the timber thievery alleged to be going on within the confines of the Adirondack State Park.

BROKE ITS PLEDGES TO THE LAST

The Civil Service Reorganization Bill Killed in the Assembly.

ALBANY, May 16.—The Assembly broke one of its campaign pledges at 11 o'clock, and adjourned at 1 o'clock by a timepiece which had been stopped for half an hour.

The broken pledge is in evidence in the roll call on the bill to reorganize the Civil Service Commission of the State and enlarge and extend that service. This was promised in the platform of the Republican Party. It was pledged by the individual members in many cases, and yet to-day, when the bill came up for final action, the measure was killed by 88 negative to 26 affirmative votes.

Before the vote was taken the majority was forcibly reminded of its party pledges by Leader Ainsworth, who said, in a voice that cut like a knife:

"This bill is in accord with the platform of the Republican Party. I don't know how the Republican legislators can face their constituents if they vote against it."

Mr. Bullard, Mr. Nixon, and ex-Speaker Malby made violent speeches against it, as did several Democrats. Mr. Bullard declared he was opposed to it because he was a party man.

"Did you run for the Assembly less than five years ago on the Prohibition ticket?" asked Mr. Ainsworth.

"Certainly I did," replied Mr. Bullard, "but I was a Republican before that, and I have been since."

Mr. Sanger of Oneida made a strong fight against the bill in favor of the bill, but was unsuccessful in his efforts against the spoilsmen. The roll call showed the vote above given, and the bill, which had passed the Senate, was dead.

Mayor Strong's Sarcasm.

When Mayor Strong was asked yesterday whether he thought the Legislature had made a good record, he said:

"I suppose they think that they have done a good thing in adjourning."

He expressed regret that the Police Reorganization bill had not been enacted into law.

"As to the Greater New-York bill," he said, "the next Legislature will probably pass it."

Col. Waring Censured by Assembly.

ALBANY, May 16.—In the Assembly today the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wilks, was adopted:

Whereas, On the 7th of May the Assembly made a respectful request of Col. George E. Waring, Commissioner of Street-Cleaning of the City of New-York, for certain information relative to the performance of his duties in certain respects; and,

Whereas, Said Waring has by his silence refused or declined to accede to the request of the Assembly therein; the time reasonably limited by the terms of the resolution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the censure of this House is fully merited by the public official herein named for his disregard of the reasonable request made for information of a public character.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 16.—Gov. Morton has approved:

Chapter 693—Senator Mullin's, imposing a tax of 1 mill on each dollar of real and personal property for the State for the State care of the insane for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1895.

Chapter 696—Senator McMahon's, providing for two additional Assistant District Attorneys in New-York City at $7,500 per annum each.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Theodore Cramp of Philadelphia is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Gov. A. O. Bourn of Rhode Island is at the St. James.

—Ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania is at the Gilsey.

—Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Holland.

—Sherman Hoar of Waltham, Mass., and John Lee Carroll, Jr., of Baltimore are at the Brunswick.

—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison of Indiana and Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont are at the Fifth Avenue.

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GREATER NEW-YORK DEAD

The Fatal Blow Given in the Senate Before Adjournment.

REFERENDUM AMENDMENT ATTACHED

Evidence To Show That the Bill Had Been Used To Influence Votes on Police Reorganization.

ALBANY, May 16.—The Senate killed the Greater New-York bill and adjourned sine die to-day. The killing of this bill was the most important thing it had on hand. The final adjournment was one of the few really beneficient acts it has done since Jan. 1.

That the Greater New-York bill was killed as it was is due to the Erie and Kings County Republican Senators. The Kings County men profess to believe that they were protecting the rights of their fellow townsmen. The Buffalo men voted as they did because they regarded the Greater New-York bill as a Platt measure, and they wanted to strike a blow at the boss.

The precise method adopted to kill the bill was to tack the referendum amendment upon it. This was done at about 11:30 o'clock. The Constitution does the rest, when it provides that a bill shall be printed and lie upon the desks of members three days after it is amended. The only exception to this is the provision that the Governor may, by special message, declare there is immediate need of passing a bill, do away with this three days' provision. With an hour and a half of the session left an attempt was made to secure such a message. The Governor, however, did not send it, and so the Greater New-York bill died.

At one time yesterday afternoon it is claimed, there were votes enough to have passed the bill. No one knows at how many times earlier in the session it could have been passed had it not been juggled with by the Platt men, who used it in connection with the police reform bills, which were killed last night. If any further evidence were needed that the Greater City bill was linked with the Police Reorganization bill it is furnished by the action of the Platt Senators yesterday and to-day. At the time when they claimed that they had votes enough to pass it, they dared not call it up, because the Police Reorganization bills had not been formally killed. Their delay was a tacit admission that it was only on condition that there should be no police reorganization that they had any hope whatever of passing it. They proceeded to delay and filibuster and talk, and when the hour came for slaughtering the police bills, at midnight of the last session but one, then too late, they found that they could not count upon two or three of the men upon whom they had depended.

The friends and enemies of the bill out-side of the Senate were on the ground in full force. Edward Lauterbach, representing Mr. Platt, was in and out of the chamber, sometimes going within the railing and once or twice going almost to the presiding officer's seat.

The bill came up at the instance of Mr. Lexow, and the referendum amendment was at once proposed. There was a crowd, such as usually comes at the last day of the session. A dramatic scene was expected whenever the fate of the bill came to be settled. In this, however, everybody was disappointed. The death blow was simple and speedily administered. There were speeches. Mr. Lexow made one, as he always does, and the one he made on this occasion turned out to be the last of the session for him. Mr. Cantor and Mr. Guy also made brief speeches.

Mr. Lexow became somewhat impassioned. "Let not a Republican put another nail into the coffin of his party by voting for this referendum," he exclaimed. "Let not any Republican betray his party."

When Senator Cantor warmed up in reply he declared that the Greater New-York bill would have been unobjectionable had not politics been put into it. It was left to the same cunning politician who had kept the Woodlawn Park from New-York City to now lay his hand upon this measure. "The change in the Greater New-York Commission provided for in this bill was made at the dictates of the Platt machine," said Senator Cantor.

"The bill has been here since January, and has been kicked about like a political football. Other reform measures have been sacrificed for this, which is designed to place power in the hands of a political machine."

In a short speech following Senator Cantor Senator Guy declared that while the Governor was to have the appointment of the Commission, "the Governor is too much under the malign influence of the boss of the Republican Party for the good of the people."

A vote was then taken, with the result of 16 affirmative and 14 negative votes, the question being on the adoption of the referendum amendment. These Senators voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Ahearn, Bradley, Cantor, Coffey, Collins, Guy, Larmy, McMahon, O'Donnell, O'Sullivan, Owens, Parker, Rice, Sullivan, Wolf, Wolfert—16.

These Senators voted in the negative: Messrs. Childs, Coggeshall, Donaldson, Higgins, Kilburn, Lexow, Mullin, O'Connor, Parsons, Pound, Raines, Robertson, Smelzer, Stapleton—14.

Senators Reynolds of Brooklyn and Persons of Buffalo were present, and refused to vote.

The Lieutenant Governor, as soon as the result of the vote had been announced, declared that "the bill would be printed and lie on the table for three days." There was a little more than an hour of the session then remaining.

THE WORK WILL GO ON.

Andrew H. Green Confident Consolidation Will Be Brought About.

"I learned but half an hour ago," said Andrew H. Green, President of the Municipal Consolidation Inquiry Commission, yesterday, "of the disposal by the Legislature of the Halpin Greater New York bill, so that I do not propose just now to discuss the subject, as I am uninformed, do not wish to do any one an injustice, will not indulge in personalities or be controversial. I will let individuals alone, and interest myself with Greater New York.

"For the work of consolidation will go on. As soon as possible I shall meet my colleagues, the other Consolidation Commissioners. This may be before Sunday, and the meeting will be at 214 Broadway. Till then I shall not comment on or analyze the failure to pass the measure or the wisdom or absurdity of the referendum clause.

"After I have seen my colleagues I shall most likely make a statement for the public. My colleagues are the Governor's appointees—there is one vacancy—J. S. T. Stranahan, Calvert Vaux, John L. Hamilton, and J. Seaver Page, State Engineer Campbell W. Adams, ex officio; Edward F. Linton, for Brooklyn; Frederick W. Devoe, for New-York; George G. Greenfield, for Richmond County; William D. Veeder, for Kings; John H. Brinckerhoff, for Queens, and Charles P. McClelland, for Westchester County.

"Perhaps it is well to recall the fact that the Consolidation Commissioners were appointed on strict home rule principles. A glance at the list ought to be sufficient to establish this. For five years they have been at work informing themselves and the public in regard to the union of the various municipalities about the Port of New-York, and I am sorry that the wish of the people by 50,000 majority has been set aside.

"I will not discuss the attitude of The Eagle newspaper or the conduct of a man named Bradley or any phase of comment or legislative action just now, because, as I have said, I am uninformed as to the exact happenings at Albany to-day. When I make a statement to the public I shall have conferred with the other Commissioners and have fully informed myself.

"But I may say that I cannot understand referendum except as a club. People would have voted again, eh? What for? They don't make laws. The Legislature does. Whatever was voted would have to be ratified and confirmed at Albany. One question to be considered is that of the referendum clause being inserted to beat the bill.

"Whatever may happen, so far as I am concerned, the work of consolidation will go on. I began it twenty-five years ago and am not going to abandon it."

BROOKLYN PEOPLE DISAPPOINTED

Citizens Condemn Mayor Schieren's Dispatch to Gov. Morton.

The people of Brooklyn who are in favor of a Greater New-York were greatly incensed when they learned yesterday that the Consolidation bill had been defeated, through party politics, and by the aid of the referendum clause.

Senators Reynolds and Bradley of Kings County were characterized by the friends of consolidation as being mainly responsible for the defeat of the bill that would have given the people a Greater New-York.

The question as to whether they were in favor of consolidation or not was submitted to the people last Fall, and the majority in Brooklyn voted in favor of consolidation.

Since last Fall thousands of persons who voted against the measure then have changed their views and are now in favor of a Greater New-York. Those who are opposed to the project are greatly in the minority.

Those who are opposed to consolidation believed yesterday morning that unless something was done, and that quickly, that the bill would be passed. In the face of the vote last Fall in favor of a Greater New-York, Mayor Schieren, after consulting with members of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, placed himself upon record by sending the following dispatch to Gov. Morton:

Gov. Levi P. Morton, Albany, N. Y.:

The general sentiment of Brooklyn demands a referendum of any proposed charter for Greater New-York, and absolutely will abide by a vote thereon.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, Mayor.

A number of Brooklyn people who had taken an active interest in the consolidation measure, expressed themselves to reporters for The New-York Times yesterday concerning the defeat of the bill.

Edward M. Grout said:

"The defeat of the Consolidation bill is due to the mixing up of politics with matters with which they had no connection. It was a part of the Platt scheme to hold it in abeyance for an ulterior purpose. The bill was put at the tag end of the political calendar, with five political measures, the Police bill and others ahead of it. This bill might have been passed three months ago had the Platt men wished to pass it, but it was held back to be used as a club with which to coerce members into voting for bills that the Platt contingent wished to have passed. When they got into difficulty with their political bills they used this bill to force votes.

"Reynolds, Bradley, Cantor, and others who voted against the Consolidation bill did so contrary to all expectations, and contrary to their announced intentions. The politics and police bills that were passed are the secret of the action of the Tammany men. They changed after having been in favor of consolidation, and this action can only be attributed to a 'deal' of some kind.

"The referendum was both absurd and dishonest. It was absurd because after a charter had been granted there would have been a possibility of nullifying the whole matter, and it was dishonest because it was simply inserted with the intention of getting another vote on consolidation with a hope that it would then be defeated. Those who are opposed to consolidation cannot wipe out the effect of the vote of last year. The people have announced their desire in this matter, and they will see that they have it. The Lexow bills would have given us what we want—equal taxation and equal representation. Reynolds and Bradley are really responsible for the defeat of consolidation measures.

"Mayor Schieren's action in sending such word as he did to Gov. Morton was a good thing in one respect. It placed him on record. It was a proclamation of his opinion, which he has all along studiously concealed. He has seemed to favor consolidation, while in reality he has been opposed to it.

"I would say something about our plans for the future, but The Eagle says that I am not entitled to talk about Brooklyn affairs, as I have only lived in the city for ten years. I made a mistake in not having been born in Brooklyn, at least so The Eagle thinks and says. But somehow I hardly feel that I should be held responsible for a matter over which I had such slight control. However that may be from The Eagle's point of view, I shall take as active an interest in the city's welfare in the future as I have done in the past. The consolidation will be effected. It is now simply a matter of time."

A. Abraham said: "I am very much disappointed that the bill did not become a law. However, the matter has only been deferred. I think the matter is of sufficient importance to warrant the Governor in calling an extra session of the Legislature to pass the bill. The present state of uncertainty in which the matter has been left is very bad. The matter should be settled, and settled as the people of Brooklyn voted to have it settled. If it were placed before the people to-day it would receive a much larger majority than it did last fall. The local Senators and Assemblymen voted and acted contrary to the promises that they made before they were elected. What their motives were I do not know, but their actions certainly were peculiar."

Mr. Abraham's attention was called to Mayor Schieren's action in telegraphing yesterday to Gov. Morton that the sentiment of the people of Brooklyn is in favor of a referendum clause to the bill.

"This action by Mayor Schieren," Mr. Abraham said, "was taken without any authority. It was a most peculiar thing for him to do. He had no more right to do it as Mayor of the city than I had. His right to say what he pleased as an individual no one will deny, but he had no right to speak for the city. It was entirely out of place. The so-called League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn is largely responsible for the defeat of the bill. It spent much money and created a certain sentiment, and all the time pleading the baby act by saying that when the Brooklyn people voted for consolidation they did not understand what they were doing. The Eagle and other Brooklyn papers were opposed to consolidation last fall, and kept the people fully informed upon the subject from their standpoint, and yet the measure was carried. The baby act will not do.

"The people fully understood what they were voting for. They knew it as well then as they do now. But, as I said, it is only deferred. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. We will have consolidation yet, and that in the near future."

"I do not care to say anything on the subject at present," said Edward F. Linton. "My feelings are well known. Our Consolidation Commission is still in existence, after all the smoke of the battle, and we will undoubtedly get what the people want later. I am not disheartened or discouraged."

James Matthews, of the firm of A. D. Matthews & Sons, the Fulton Street dry goods merchants, who has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the City of Brooklyn, being a member of the Committee of One Hundred, which did good work in the campaign of 1893, and of other organizations in which Brooklyn is interested, has been from the start one of the most ardent workers in the interest of consolidation. The defeat of the consolidation bill yesterday was a hard blow to him, and to a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"I deeply regret the defeat of the bill. It is a great disappointment. We worked hard, because we believed consolidation to be for the best interest of the people. The defeat of the bill, in my estimation, is due to the fact that it was made a political measure.

"But we do not intend to stop our work simply because we have met with defeat. We will get together again, and be more energetic and active. When we started out we did so with the expectation that it would take us five years to accomplish our purpose.

"It is, however, discouraging, after receiving the pledge of Senators and Assemblymen that the bill would pass, to have this referendum clause attached and the bill killed. It was the referendum that killed the bill.

"I am greatly disappointed to see that a man like Senator Reynolds would turn against us, but it means that Senator Reynolds is politically dead. The matter was made purely a political question, and the Republican Party, in consequence of the defeat of the Consolidation bill and Senator Reynolds action, will suffer for it."

In speaking of Mayor Schieren's dispatch to Gov. Morton, Mr. Matthews said:

"I do not take any stock in the idea that the sentiment of Brooklyn was in favor of the referendum. The referendum was created only to kill the bill. The preference of the people of Brooklyn was for consolidation, pure and simple, without any reference to the referendum.

"The people of Brooklyn spoke their minds very forcibly last Fall, when they voted upon the question. The will of the people has been disobeyed by the Legislature. The people of Brooklyn do not believe that the sentiment was in favor of the referendum. They know better. We would rather go down to defeat than to accept the referendum clause.

"Senator Reynolds was nominated and elected in a strong Republican district, but I do not believe that he will be renominated again. If he is, I do not think he will be elected. There is no question in my mind, but that he would be defeated.

"After it became known to-day that the referendum had killed the Consolidation bill, I met a number of prominent Republicans of the Twenty-third Ward, the ward in which Senator Reynolds lives, and they said to me that they would vote the Democratic ticket before they would vote for Senator Reynolds.

"I am a Democrat, and was a member of the Committee of One Hundred, and worked hard and voted for Charles A. Schieren for Mayor, but after his utterance to-day in the dispatch sent to Gov. Morton, I am positive that he could not be elected on the platform laid down by him.

"Any good man who ran against Charles A. Schieren on any ticket, but whose platform was consolidation, without the referendum, would defeat Charles A. Schieren without any trouble.

"I think Mayor Schieren made a grave mistake when he sent that dispatch to Gov. Morton at the instigation of the anti-consolidation people."

Leonard Moody was greatly incensed when he heard that the Consolidation bill has been defeated. He visited Albany on Tuesday in the interest of the original bill, and he was sanguine that the Brooklyn Senators would not prove treacherous to the pledges made by them last Fall. In speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times last night, Mr. Moody said:

"The defeat of the Consolidation bill is the worst blow that Brooklyn has ever received; and it was killed by politics. The Senators and Assebmlymen were elected, after pledging themselves last Fall, for consolidation.

"Senator Reynolds, it seems to me, has worked for the last two years to defeat the bill, and yet he was one of those who pretended to be heart and soul in favor of the measure. His action has been such that I really believe now that he was elected purposely to oppose the bill.

"But we will not give up; we will still work for consolidation, and the Senators and Assemblymen to be elected next Fall will have to give us some pledge of their position on consolidation.

"When I saw Mayor Schiren's dispatch to Gov. Morton I was astonished. I was never more so in my life. It does not seem possible that Mayor Schieren could have sent such a dispatch. If he did send it, he could not have known what he was doing. If he had, I do not think he could have consented to it.

"The fact is, the majority of the people of Brooklyn are not in favor of the referendum clause. They want the original Consolidation bill, and the people who are in favor of the referendum are not in favor of consolidation. It seems to me that the anti-consolidation people had talked to Mayor Schieren for some time, that he sent the dispatch, and would have done almost anything they had asked him.

"The people of Brooklyn voted against any referendum clause when they voted last Fall for consolidation. The majority of votes cast was in favor of consolidation. The Senators and Assemblymen were also elected on a consolidation platform, and some of them, especially Senator Reynolds, did all in their power to defeat a bill which was purely in the interest of the people and the City of Brooklyn."

George W. Chauncey, the real estate dealer of Montague Street, said:

"The Consolidation bill was defeated merely by a combination of circumstances that resulted in deals among the political leaders.

"If the members of both branches of the Legislature had been left to their own inclinations, without the interference of any one, the vote, I think, on the subject, would have almost been unanimous. The merits of the measure were never taken up, and this, to my mind, was a great drawback.

"It was simply political jugglery that defeated the bill, nothing more nor nothing less. But because we have received this setback this year, it will not deter us from keeping up the fight, increasing our forces, and we will be prepared next year for the fight.

"We know that we have on our side nine-tenths of the merchants of Brooklyn, nine-tenths of the bankers, and nine-tenths of the real estate men and contractors, and with this large body combined, as it will be, no man will return to Albany next year in either house unless we have his views on the question of consolidation, and unless those views are known to us and in such a way that they cannot be broken."

In speaking of Mayor Schieren's dispatch to Gov. Morton, Mr. Chauncey said:

"A man who favors the referendum clause has no sympathy with consolidation. The referendum clause was an after-thought put in to defeat the bill, and it furnished an excuse for political tricksters at Albany to blind the eyes of the people in Brooklyn."

EUGENE VACHERON SURRENDERS

The Assemblyman Held in $10,000 Bail to Answer the Charge of Accepting a Bribe for His Vote.

ALBANY, May 16.—Assemblyman Vacheron was in the House this morning for the first time since the story which connected his name with the scandal over the Ice bill was made public. He was rather pale, and looked as if he had been suffering from nervous strain. He wore, as did all the Assemblymen who had voted for Mr. Malby for Speaker, a red rose in his buttonhole.

He went to one of the committee rooms soon after the opening of the House, and there prepared the brief statement which he read to the Assembly later. He said after he had prepared this that it was all he cared to say as to the case in which his name is involved.

Members of the Assembly from both parties greeted him cordially, and told him they hoped he would be able to clear himself from any charges which the Grand Jury might make. During the morning it was arranged with District Attorney Burlingame that he should be allowed to remain in the Assembly until the final adjournment. An officer, under direction of the District Attorney, was at the Assembly Chamber during the session, standing near the railing, a short distance from where Mr. Vacheron was sitting. A short time before the final adjournment Mr. Vacheron arose and addressed the Speaker, saying he desired to address the House on a question of the highest personal privilege. He said:

"Mr. Speaker: I rise to a question of the highest personal privilege. Monday evening last a rumor reached me that the Grand Jury of the County of Albany had brought an indictment against me for the crime of bribery. The thought alone that any man had dared so unjustly accuse me and bring discredit upon my colleagues, my party, and myself, maddened and excited me, and I immediately started for New-York to consult my friends. The strain brought on a nervous attack, and I went to a friend's house, and there remained until yesterday, and at that time learned that, in addition to the higher offense, I had also been accused of attempting to evade the law. My answer to the last accusation is that I am here, and here of my own volition. My answer to the graver charge will be given before the proper tribunal.

"Conscious that I have violated no law, and strong in the knowledge that I am innocent, I desire, at this, the last day of the session, to assure you, my friends and colleagues, that when a verdict is given I can meet you as I do now, face to face, without a cloud upon my title as a State officer and an honest man."

After the adjournment Mr. Vacheron appeared before Justice Landon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment for bribery in connection with the legislative bill regulating the cutting of ice on the Hudson River, which was returned against him by the Grand Jury here on Tuesday.

Bail was fixed at $10,000, Senator Childs of Queens County going on the bond. The case was put over for decision by District Attorney Burlingame as to whether he will try it at the Sessions or the next Oyer and Terminer.

Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Judge Hugh Reilly of this city appeared for Vacheron.

Shot by His Wife.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 16.—George Floyd, a private detective employed by the Valley Railroad Company, and living at 586 Clark Avenue, was shot by his wife this morning and will probably die. Floyd left home early last evening and did not return until this morning. A quarrel ensued between the husband and wife, during which he was shot.

SOME DAY

men may find a positive cure for Consumption, but it is a great thing to be able to prevent it, and in its early stages even to cure it. The only remedy yet known to prevent, as well as to cure in the early stages of the disease, is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

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TO VINDICATE PARK OFFICIALS

A Bill Passed Legalizing the Purchases for Making Which the Commissioners Were Indicted.

ALBANY, May 16.—A bill legalizing the purchases made by the New-York Board of Park Commissioners, for which they were indicted, has been passed by both houses of the Legislature. It went through in the rush at the end of the session.

The bill was introduced by Senator McMahon May 9. By unanimous consent it was at once ordered to third reading. It was passed by the Senate last night, and this morning a few minutes before adjournment went through the Assembly. The bill is short. It reads:

The acts of the Department of Public Parks in the City of New-York in purchasing supplies or in employing labor under the authority conferred by Chapter 11 of the Laws of 1894, without contracts made after advertisement for sealed bids or proposals, are hereby legalized and confirmed; provided that such supplies were purchased or such labor was employed at reasonable rates. This act shall take effect immediately.

There is no information to be had as to the Governor's intentions on the McMahon bill. In the rush to-day the formalities of getting it to his desk are not completed. It is doubtful if he yet knows that such a bill has passed. Mr. McMahon and others interested in the bill have left for home.

Abraham B. Tappen, George C. Clausen, and Nathan Straus, ex-Park Commissioners, were indicted April 5 by the extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. They surrendered the next day and furnished bonds for $1,500 each.

The charge against them was misdemeanor. The indictments specified that the defendants conspired to expend certain moneys appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under the Million-Dollar act of 1894, in violation of the provisions of the Consolidation act, which required that, when supplies are needed for public purposes, and involve the expenditure of more than $1,000, the same must be furnished by contract, founded on sealed bids, for which public notice has been given.

The act of 1894 gave the Park Commissioners the right to spend $1,000,000 in improving public parks and drives.

The indictments specified companies from whom, it was alleged, the Commissioners purchased supplies without having advertised for bids.

The defendants all entered pleas of not guilty April 10.

PLANS OF THE SILVER CONVENTION

Delegates Are Moderate in Their Views and Prefer to Work Within the Lines of the Two Old Parties.

SALT LAKE, May 16.—The second day of the silver convention has been devoted to active business. It is noticeable that all the talk is in a moderate strain, and that the proposition to form a new party with silver as its only battle cry does not find much favor.

The delegates are almost unanimous in the opinion that the fight should be made within the ranks of the old parties, and that all parties should bind themselves to send no delegates to Congress or to National Conventions who are not pledged to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Montana delegation was unanimous in agreeing that leagues should be organized in every precinct, county, and State. These leagues should agree to a specific plan of raising money to distribute literature throughout the Middle States. All prominent mining companies should be asked to pay certain assessments per month to aid in the work.

WORK OF THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Private Exhibition and Reception Extended to Friends by Trustees.

The Trustees of the Teachers' College gave a reception last evening to afford their friends a private view of the work accomplished by the students in the Macy Manual Arts Building, previous to the public opening of the building to-day.

Short exercises were held in the reception rooms, at which the Rev. Dr. Van De Water made an address.

A conference on manual training will be held at the college to-day and to-morrow. This afternoon all the classes, from 1 to 2:30, will be at work in the Macy Building, affording an excellent opportunity to witness the workings of the school.

A special feature of to-day's conference will be an exhibition of manual training work for elementary schools.

The college will be open to the public to-morrow from 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. President Henry will give an address of welcome in the evening, after which papers will be read by C. F. Carroll, Superintendent of Public Schools, Worcester, Mass., and J. A. Browning, New-York City. Refreshments will be provided by the Brooks Alumnae Association, the proceeds to be given to the Buysan Kindergarten of the New-York Kindergarten Association.

The exercises will be conducted in the afternoon, when papers will be read by teachers connected with the schools represented in the special exhibition.

A Tarrytown Woman Injured.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 16.—While Mrs. Ida Nichols of Tarrytown and her two children were out driving on North Broadway, this city, this evening, the horse took fright and ran away.

The horse collided with a wgaon driven by Frank Knapper. Mrs. Nichols and her children were thrown out and her carriage wrecked. Mrs. Nichols was quite seriously injured. She was taken to her home, at Tarrytown in a carriage.

Held as a Possible Murderer.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 16.—Michael Resz, forty-three years old, keeper of a saloon and boarding house, was committed to the village jail to-day on suspicion of having caused the death, May 4, of John Krug, a laborer and gravedigger, who boarded with him. The arrest was the result of evidence developed at the inquest last evening. It was at first supposed that Krug poisoned himself.

Another Advance in Wages.

PITTSBURG, May 16.—John & Laughlin, operating the extensive American Iron Works, have voluntarily advanced the wages of all their skilled workers 10 per cent. The wages of laborers remain at $1.20 per day. About 4,000 are benefited by the advance.

The Republic Iron Works will resume, with 500 men, on Monday, paying Amalgamated Association rates.

False Alarm About Alarm Boxes.

The Fire Commissioners have asked the Police Commissioners to investigate the statements of the policemen who alleged that they could not send, by the alarm boxes in the vicinity, an alarm for the fire at 164 Duane Street, May 14.

Fire Department Inspectors tested the boxes and found nothing wrong with them.

NOT A WORD OF PRAISE

Republican County Committee Says Nothing for the Legislature.

ABRAHAM GRUBER UNDER THE WHIP

Election Officers Committee Must Consult District Chairmen as to Changes Made in Men to Work at the Polls.

Not one word of indorsement of the work of the Republican Legislature was uttered last night at the meeting of the Republican County Committee, held in the wholly inadequate quarters furnished by the rooms of the Republican Headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, near Broadway.

In previous years the County Committee, at its meeting immediately following the adjournment of the Legislature, has passed resolutions eulogizing the work of the Republicans. No one explained why this custom was departed from last night. Possibly it was because the Republican Legislature has proved so utterly unworthy of its trust. It could not be that the leaders forgot to prepare the resolutions, for Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the committee, was back from Albany in full time to preside at the meeting. Not many men are better posted as to what went on in Albany this year, and he is also fully aware of the County Committee's custom of indorsing Republican Legislatures. No one can blame the committee for not taking such action last night.

If either the Platt or Brookfield faction had the best of last night's meeting it was not the Platt faction. Had there been a square test of strength on a fair question the Brookfield faction would have won easily. As it was, the majority contented itself with "sitting down" on Abraham Gruber as Chairman of the Committee on Election Officers, a committee controlled by Platt men, and which has the important work intrusted to it of revising the lists of Inspectors, poll and ballot clerks sent in by the Chairman of the various election districts.

This committee evidently wants to exercise arbitrary control over the lists before they are finally submitted to the Republican Police Commissioners. The County Committee, at its last meeting, decided that the Chairman of the various election districts should send in their lists of election officers by May 15.

Ben Oppenheimer and Julius M. Mayer asked questions concerning what would be done in the case of those Chairmen who had not yet sent in their list, it having been ascertained from President Lauterbach that there were many such delinquent Chairmen. Mr. Gruber merrily replied to Mr. Mayer that they had had a conference "at the Windsor Hotel the other night," but had not decided on the matter. This was meant to be a fling at the conference of the Platt-Platt men at the Windsor Tuesday night. Mr. Clinch of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District said that he was Chairman of his election district, the Forty-eighth, but had received no notice as to sending in the names.

Mr. Gruber spoke of Mr. Clinch as the gentleman from C. O. Johnson's district.

"It's no man's district," promptly responded Mr. Clinch.

C. N. Bovee, Jr., of the Twenty-third Assembly District, after declaring that the matter should be treated seriously, moved that the time for the filing of election officers' names by the election district Chairman be extended to June 15. Mr. Gruber seconded this, and it was adopted.

Alexander V. Campbell then moved that the election officers committee before rejecting any names submitted by election district Chairmen for any cause, should notify such Chairman, give them a chance to be heard, and then if the rejection was made that the election district Chairman should be requested to name the substitute. The evident purpose of this was to prevent Mr. Gruber's committee from rejecting anti-Platt election officers and substituting Platt men in their places.

Mr. Gruber intimated that the election officers committee needed no advice from the committee that the Constitution permitted it to remove men from the list if it thought best.

Mr. Campbell said that Mr. Gruber was "giving us a skyrocket talk which was very unpleasant."

There was then a great deal of talk from John Sabine Smith, Julius M. Mayer, and ex-Judge Ernest Hall about allowing the election district chairmen to make their selections of election officers. Ex-Judge Hall finally moved that the election officers committee be obliged to consult the election district chairmen as to changes up to the time that it would be necessary to turn the list over to the Police Commissioners.

Mr. Gruber made another speech. He said that "the men who were so solicitous about the election district chairmen came from the Eleventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and other administration districts.

"Why didn't they send for the chairmen when they had offices to give out?" shouted Mr. Gruber.

"Give it to them, Abe," yelled some one in the rear.

"Now," went on Mr. Gruber, "election district Chairmen have told me that appointments to office have been made in their districts without their knowing anything about it. I move that the election district Chairmen be instructed to send in the names of candidates for offices to be filled as well as the names of election officers."

"Out of order!" yelled Mr. Lauterbach.

Ex-Judge Hall's motion was then carried, 67 voting with him, and only 37 voting with Gruber.

Gruber sarcastically moved to make it unanimous. This was done, and Mr. Lauterbach said that he was glad it was done, because the Constitution plainly gave the Election Committee power in the matter.

"Do you really mean to rule that this is an amendment to the Constitution?" asked a delegate.

"I am not ruling on anything. There is nothing before me," said the President.

Children Want a Divorce Set Aside.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Children seeking to have set aside the verdict by which their mother obtained a divorce from their father is a peculiar case which has just been filed in the Ohio Supreme Court. The case comes from Cuyahoga County, and is entitled Viola A. Casler and others against Elizabeth H. Bowen, Mrs. Casler and the other plaintiffs are children of the defendant and her husband, the Rev. B. F. Bowen, now deceased. Some time before the death of Mr. Bowen his wife obtained a divorce from him upon the grounds of cruelty and other charges. Afterward it developed that Bowen was insane, and that the acts which his wife complained of were committed by him while he was not responsible mentally. The children now claim that the stigma placed upon them as the children of a divorced father causes them "mental disquietude," and is of social injury to them. The lower courts held that they could not interfere.

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THE 22 ELKS DID NOT ARRIVE

That Was the Only Drawback Yesterday to Mar the Great Success of the Sportsmen's Exposition.

The popularity and success of the Sportsmen's Exposition at the Madison Square Garden was more marked yesterday than on any day since it was opened. All day and during the evening there was a constant stream of visitors at the admission entrance, and all the dealers reported that the business transactions exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The various camps continue to be the centre of attraction, and the women visitors appeared to be as interested as their escorts in narratives of angling and hunting prowess, told in graphic fashion and corroborated and clinched by the rod, gun, or rifle which figured in the fray.

The Grinnell collection, showing the development of the native American hunter, was of interest to hundreds. The stand is all the more attractive because of four original sketches by the intrepid artist and zoological and ethnological student, George Catlin. They are "A Buffalo Hunt," "A Battle Between Redskins and Grizzlies," "A Prairie Fire," and "A Herd of Buffalo." The pictures were lent by J. W. Bouton.

The many firearm concerns had at all times crowds examining fowling pieces and rifles. At the ammunition stalls the merits of Black and Wood powders were discussed. The taxidermists were well patronized. The making of shot attracted not a few, and the boy in the pneumatic sporting boat in the water tank was never neglected. An admiring crowd was constantly before the cycloramic views.

A novelty that attracted a throng whenever it was presented was packing a horse in Western style by "Billy" Hofer, a famous Yellowstone expert and sportsman. Western equipments were used and it required but a couple of minutes for Hofer to get a load balanced and cinched on the horse to suit it appeared to be part of the animal and impossible of removal by accident or "cussedness" on the part of the nag.

George J. and Howard Gould's yachting trophies, won by the Vigilant, were exhibited, and received much attention. The few but excellent exhibits of angling apparatus have a success as merited as it is profitable.

There was one grievance, the non-arrival of twenty-two elk from Wyoming, which got as far as Hoboken, where they were stalled. They are the property of the guide, Ira Dodge, and are worth $1,100. But ex-Park Superintendent Conklin promised to buy twelve of them, and all were consigned to him, but he neglected to pay the freight, $270, and the consignment was a bar to Dodge recovering his property, which might have been sold twice over. It was not until last evening that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company recognized Dodge and received from him the amount of their charges. The animals did not arrive, however, up to the time for closing.

Visitors present yesterday were George A. Barker, Charles Donnelly, Cobweb Gun Club; President D. Brown, James S. Taylor, George Taggart, W. Likely, West Newburg Gun and Rifle Association of New-York; R. E. Lawrence, Flushing Gun Club; Charles H. Raymond; Theodore Peck, Haverstraw; N. Y. W. E. Carlin, Florida; Edward Martin, Metuchen, N. J.; A. W. Savage, Utica; E. H. Rasley, Utica; W. H. Mead, Carteret Gun Club; E. J. Mills, Middle Hope, N. Y.; H. D. Wyatt, Cronomer, N. Y.; James M. L. Tower, Newark; Seymour Smith, Plainfield; Leonard Finletter and R. E. Welch, Riverton Gun Club, Philadelphia; A. B. F. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.; Louis P. Duryea and William Scratley, Accomac Gun Club, Accomac, Va.; Henry Brand and F. S. Hyatt, Upper Montclair; M. A. Tappen, Washington; George Carlin, Baltimore; J. B. Wilson and Clarence Moore, Stockholm, N. J.; Harry Higginson, Newburg; G. N. Holt, Chicago; L. Dinwiddie Smith, East Orange; C. Church Wood; Charles Kattenstroth, Brooklyn; John M. Myer, Cord Myer, and W. Cerick, Brooklyn; Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve; E. C. Hegeman, Newburg; George E. Upshier, Syracuse; F. L. Van Tassell, Passaic; Leonard Finleton, Philadelphia; Hunter Eckert, Reading, Penn.; R. A. Welch, Philadelphia; Dr. Joseph D. Trask, Astoria; George H. Jackson, England; George Smith, Pittsburg; Charles Meyer, Flushing; Fred G. Moore, J. G. Follinsbee, Joseph J. Noll; Arthur W. Risely, E. H. Risely, Utica; C. H. Raymond, R. Lawrence; E. Martin, Metuchen; E. C. Francis, Newark; Col. Joseph Keller, and the Rev. W. S. Rainsford.

POLO PRIZES ANNOUNCED

Seven Cups to be Competed for—Individual Trophies.

The Polo Association's prizes, to be played for in the tournament events this month and in June under the April handicap, have just been announced by the Chairman of the Association, H. L. Herbert. In all seven cups are offered for competition, for which the games are scheduled:

May 27 to June 1, at the Meadow Brook Club's grounds, Westbury, L. I., for the Meadowbrook Club cups, for teams of four, individual prizes to be won outright and open to all. Entries close May 20. June 3 to June 8, at the Country Club's grounds, Philadelphia, for the Kuhn Challenge Cup, offered by C. Hartman Kuhn, for teams of four. The cup becomes the property of the club winning it three times, and can be played for only once in each year on the Philadelphia Country Club's grounds. Individual prizes are also added. The contest is open only to teams whose aggregate handicap does not amount to more than twenty. Entries close May 27. Philadelphia Country Club cups for teams of four, individual prizes to be won outright. Open to teams in which no one player is handicapped at over four goals. Entries close May 27.

June 10 to June 22, at the Country Club's grounds, Brookline, Mass., for the Polo Association cups, for teams of four, individual

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d st-8th Av—8:15—A Temperance Town.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Passport.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSÉE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—A Parisian Romance.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Tannhauser.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Sportsmen's Exposition.
OETGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR THEATRE, Broadway-13th St—8:00—Oliver Twist.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—8:00—Der Obersteiger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	45	53	6 P. M.	59	68
6 A. M.	46	54	9 P. M.	53	61
9 A. M.	55	59	11 P. M.	48	56
12 M.	53	65	12 P. M.	47	55
4 P. M.	57	71			

Average temperature yesterday.....52
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....60
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....60

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

REFORMS DEFERRED.

The Legislature of this State yesterday capped the climax of its bad faith by defeating the Greater New-York bill and the Civil Service Reform bill, the two important measures not already slaughtered, and then adjourned sine die. It is becoming somewhat trite to call each successive Legislature worse than its predecessors, but the record of this session was exceptionally bad, because of the clearness with which its course was marked out in advance, and the distinct obligations that had been put upon it. It did not come together without knowing what it had to do. It was in no doubt as to what the public interests required or what public opinion demanded, and it has wantonly disregarded the public interests in matters of the greatest importance and defied public opinion where it was most clearly and emphatically expressed, not only by the regular organ of its utterance, the newspaper press, and by mass meetings specially called, but by the deliberate vote of the people at the polls.

Such is the record of a Republican Legislature, elected with the help of Democratic and independent votes, and bound by every consideration of party expediency as well as public duty to accomplish the reforms that had been waiting for years. Most of the mischief has been done by the Senate, which was elected in 1893, subject to the mortgage of Boss Platt, and now it is functus officio, as well as the Assembly. There will be a wholly new Legislature chosen this year under the new Constitution, and the Senators will be elected for a term of three years. Not only that, but there will be 50 chosen instead of 32, and there will be 150 Assemblymen instead of 128 in the next Legislature.

The election of that body will be the most important political duty of the present year for the people of this State, and the canvass should be no languid or perfunctory affair. Every recreant member of the present Legislature should be defeated, and the next one should represent the people, and not a party "boss."

The Electoral vote of New-York in 1896 is likely to depend upon the record of the Legislature chosen this year.

THE IDEAS OF ELKINS.

Ex-Congressman, ex-Secretary of War, and Senator-elect Stephen B. Elkins is in town. It happens that ex-President Harrison is here also, but this is of no consequence. It is merely, to quote a phrase of the learned Bentley, "a fortuitous or casual concourse of atoms." But, accident though it be, Mr. Elkins takes advantage of it—a habit he has which has brought him fame and profit. He makes it the occasion to throw out hints as to the next Presidential campaign, suggested not unkindly by Mr. Harrison's coincidence. His first hint, which he approaches pretty elaborately, is that his friend and political partner, Judge Goff of West Virginia, should be placed on the Republican Presidential ticket. He thinks that this would contribute to "a thoroughly national and strong organization of the Republican Party." We shall not trouble our readers with Mr. Elkins's abstract reasons for granting this very concrete advantage to his political firm. We shall only remark that it is not novel. Mr. Hayes tried it with a perfectly colorless Tennessean in the Post Office. Mr. Harrison tried in various ways, among others by putting a West Virginian in the War Department. The experiment was not a success. The South is not to be divided by a nomination, even by that for Vice President. It can only be divided by the Republican adoption of some policy strong in the South.

Mr. Elkins probably sees this and vaguely discusses it. He is clearly considering what sort of a "deal" can be made on the silver question. He has got so far as to doubt that "a straight gold man"—by that he means one who is directly antagonistic to silver—"will be selected." Beyond this he is disinclined to go, or, rather, he is strongly inclined to go in several directions. For himself, he is "a bimetallist in a limited sense of the word." He "believes in the use of silver as a money metal," but "not in free coinage." And then he propounds the following perfectly incomprehensible declaration:

"The power is invested in the Government to coin money and limit the value thereof. I am in favor of the Government establishing a parity between the metals at a ratio of 16 to 1, or 20 to 1, or whatever it seems proper. Then, having established this parity, it should maintain it. I would like to see it done by international agreement, if possible, but, that failing, I think this country is big enough and strong enough to fix its own money rate."

What does a "parity" mean? And how is it to be "maintained"? If Mr. Elkins means that the Government ought to keep all silver dollars equal in value to gold dollars, that can only be done by giving gold for silver on demand. We do that now. It is very hard and costly, because we have got so much silver and so little gold. We have paid or promised to pay about half a billion of dollars in the attempt so far. If we are ready to bear the expense, we could probably keep up the process, provided the silver was not increased. But this will not satisfy the silver men at all. It is what they are kicking against. What they want is precisely an unlimited increase of silver. They will have nothing to do with Mr. Elkins if this is what he has to propose.

But apparently Mr. Elkins has some other notion of "parity" than this implies. He seems to confuse it with the "ratio" between gold and silver, which he also calls the "money rate." He thinks parity in this sense would better be preserved by "international agreement," but if not, we are "big enough and strong enough" to "fix our own money rate." We are not, and the whole world is not, big enough or strong enough to make people sell their goods or their labor and take their pay in silver or in paper when they want gold or its equivalent. That has been tried over and over again in every quarter of the globe. France tried it when her victorious armies were overrunning Europe. The United States tried it when they were successfully repressing the greatest rebellion in history. It was an utter failure in both cases, and has always been a failure.

The one solid chunk of wisdom which Mr. Elkins offers is this: "Money is something that people do not understand. The question is always agitated in hard times, and with returning prosperity the discussion dies out." Mr. Elkins should pray for prosperity. It would relieve him from taking part in a "discussion" that is a great, possibly a dangerous, strain upon his mind.

A GREATER "FLOOD" TWO YEARS AGO.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal, whose editor and proprietor is ex-Gov. Dingley, a member of Congress for the last ten years and a member of McKinley's Ways and Means Committee in 1890, joins the chorus of Republican papers that are crying out about "an enormous increase" of imports under the new tariff. The Journal published on the 11th inst. a very gloomy and depressing editorial article, from which we take the following:

"The first effect of these reductions of duties on imported goods coming into competition with similar goods made here has been to largely increase the imports of such goods and consequently to that extent injure our own industries."

But Mr. Dingley, who is thoroughly familiar with tariff and import statistics, must know that the imports of the goods to which The Journal specifically refers in this article—woolens, cottons, silks, and manufactures of flax, hemp, and similar vegetable fibres—were much larger in 1893, while the McKinley tariff was in force, than they have been under the new tariff. Why, then, does The Journal try to make its readers believe that the imports are larger now than they were under the tariff of McKinley?

We take from the official reports the following figures showing the imports of the goods in question during the nine months ending on March 31 last—which includes seven months of the new tariff—and also during the corresponding nine months of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1893, the McKinley tariff then being in operation:

IMPORTS.

	Nine Months Ending March 31, 1895.	Nine Months Ending March 31, 1893.
Woolen goods	$25,900,366	$31,752,175
Cotton goods	25,672,779	26,536,668
Silk goods	24,378,049	30,430,008
Flax and hemp goods	20,048,334	21,997,978
Total	$95,999,528	$110,716,829
Excess in 1893		$14,717,301

These figures show that the "flood of imports" during the nine months ending with March last, which The Journal and other Republican papers are talking about so loudly, was less by nearly $15,000,000 than the "flood" of similar goods which came in during the corresponding nine months two years ago. In other words, the imports then exceeded those of the nine months of this fiscal year by 15¼ per cent. These facts are well known to members of Congress and ex-members of the Ways and Means Committee and other Republicans who like to twist official reports and publish misleading comparisons in order that partisan purposes and prejudices may be served.

THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS.

The progress of the movement throughout the country for the reduction of telephone rates and the establishment of new competing exchanges and long-distance connections has not been retarded since we directed attention to it two or three weeks ago. The new Standard Company has not yet entered the field of construction, although several of its State branches have recently been organized and incorporated. It was not the purpose of this company to begin work before July 1. The new competition in the West and South is due to other forces, as we have shown heretofore. Hundreds of new exchanges, either competing with established plants or doing business in places where there has been no telephone service, have been set up in the last two months, and plans for the establishment of many others have been completed. There are several "parent" companies in the field, and one of them had, two weeks ago, 160 exchanges in operation.

Commenting upon this development of the telephone business, The Electrical Engineer of the 15th says:

"The independent telephone companies and interests are manifesting a good deal of activity these early Summer days. Exact statistics are not likely to be obtainable for some time to come as to the investment in the industry, outside of the Bell exchanges, but it is obvious that several million dollars are already pledged, while probably one or two millions at least have already been spent. That this is so is shown by the fact that the Harrison system is reported to be in use at over 150 exchanges, with a parent organization in 31 States. The Western Telephone Construction Company has also a list of twoscore exchanges; and this by no means exhausts the roll-call of independent 'centrals.' Moreover, no one can keep track of the isolated interior work. Telephones are being installed by the cartload in every part of the Union; and even should the Berliner decision be reversed, it would be a herculean task to get matters back to the old condition, and all the new apparatus out of the way. On the contrary, it would appear that the telephonic outbreak is not yet by any means at its height."

The words "isolated interior work" refer to the private lines, neighborhood exchanges, and village and city exchanges brought into existence by local effort and subscriptions. In many towns the formation of companies has preceded any inquiry for instruments and equipment, and when the money has been procured the several owners or manufacturers of telephone outfits have been invited to submit proposals. The large increase of telephone business already noted, as well as the greater increase which will soon be seen, might have been controlled by the Bell interests if the parent Bell Company had not pursued a policy of greed and exaction. Because its policy has been unpopular and repellent, the tide sets away from the Bell interests in the West and South, and the swollen capitalization of the subsidiary Bell organizations restrains a majority of them from making the very large reductions required by the rates of independent competitors.

THE MILLION-DOLLAR PARK BILL.

Every bill which it is attempted to rush through during the closing hours of a legislative session is an object of natural and just suspicion. But any suspicion that attaches to the bill legalizing the acts of the Park Commissioners under the "million-dollar appropriation" of 1894 is unjust and will be dispelled by examination. It was needful because the Park Commissioners of 1894 have actually been indicted for their proceedings with reference to the appropriation. The Times observed at the time of this indictment that it was an unjust and foolish procedure. The Commissioners acted not only in good faith, but under the instigation of the Legislature and the Board of Estimate, and it would be outrageous to hold them to a criminal responsibility. The bill yesterday enacted simply relieves them of that responsibility, unless they acted corruptly or in bad faith, and this is not charged.

This business shows, however, that it is not practicable to disburse a great charity fund, under pretense of giving employment in public work to the needy, and strictly to observe the law. That is a gratifying showing. It is not likely that hereafter a Board of Commissioners will be willing at the risk of indictment to carry out the mandate of the Legislature and the municipal authorities, ordering them to spend money under conditions which insure that the money must be wastefully and recklessly spent.

SENATORIAL WHITEWASH.

It is a pleasure to see the broad and statesmanlike manner in which Senator O'Connor plies the whitewash brush over his three fellow-statesmen, inculpated by a reckless and licentious press, and eke over Lou Payn, who is not a Senator, but only an honored leader, and whose vindication is, as it were, "thrown in." The vindicated statesmen and the vindicated sage will depart after the manipulation of O'Connor four lepers as white as snow.

"No evidence was given upon the hearing before us," says the report impressively, "of any transaction by or between the Senators named and any person, or between any person acting or assuming to act on behalf of the Senators named, having reference to corrupt negotiations for their influence in behalf of the officers' amendments to the Pavey Salary bill." There is nothing petty or higgling about Senator O'Connor's handling of the whitewash brush. It is true that if a fund had been raised, as there is evidence that it was raised, to corrupt Senators, and it had been intrusted to Lou Payn, and he had disbursed some of it to the "Senators named," then the conduct of Payn and the Senators named would be fully explained. But the direct evidence stops with the raising of the fund. The vindication recalls the eloquent plea of the Western advocate whose client was charged with maliciously shooting his neighbor's dog. It was proved that the defendant aimed a pistol in the direction of the dog, that the pistol was discharged, and that the dog dropped dead. But the counsel pointed out that there was a fatal gap in the evidence: "Where is the witness who saw that bullet hit that dog?" There is a similar gap in Mr. Quigg's case.

UNDER STATE CARE.

While several of the reform measures about which a great deal of interest has been created, such as those pertaining to the public schools and the Police Department, have been rejected by the present Legislature, a reform movement of scarcely less importance has been going quietly forward, and, without attracting a large measure of notice, has been highly successful. We refer to the series of acts supplemental to the lunacy legislation of 1890 and 1891, by which all the indigent insane within the State are to become wards of the State and to enjoy the superior advantages which the State hospital system affords. The first of these acts, Chapter 628 of the Laws of 1895, provides for the transfer of the grounds, buildings, and equipment of the Kings County lunatic asylums, with their inmates, to the State, and for the establishment of the Long Island State Hospital. The St. Johnland property, which has been the occasion of innumerable scandals and which in its present form has cost the county over $3,000,000 and still offers only the most inadequate accommodations for the insane patients, many of whom are crowded into wooden shanties, is sold to the State for a consideration of $1. The Kings County authorities were glad to be rid of this burden at any price, and formally approved the amended bill providing for its sale to the State at this nominal price.

A second act, providing for the conversion of the New-York City asylums for the insane into the Manhattan State Hospital, has passed both branches of the Legislature and awaits the approval of the Mayor and the Governor. While the standard of maintenance in the New-York City asylums has never sunk quite to the level of that of the Kings County asylums, yet it has never been even moderately satisfactory. The average weekly cost of maintenance in our city asylums has for many years been at least $1 per week less than the cost of maintenance in the State hospitals. This in itself is a very serious matter, but it is in the matter of buildings that we have been most delinquent. Apparently the number of inmates of the city asylums has never been less than 25 per cent. in excess of the capacity of the buildings, while at times the excess has been much greater. Proper remedial treatment of the insane is out of the question when 6,400 patients are crowded into quarters intended at most for only 4,800. The proper seclusion of patients is impossible. Two, or even three, beds are crowded into rooms intended for but one. Not only this, but such buildings as we have provided have been nothing less than a public disgrace. Many of them are old and dilapidated, with defective plumbing, insufficient heating accommodation, and no ventilation. The new buildings which the Department of Charities and Correction has provided have been so long delayed in the process of erection and the materials have been so poor and the work so badly done that when completed they were barely habitable. That New-York City is to be relieved from longer bearing the disgrace of giving such wretched care to its unfortunate wards is a matter for public congratulation.

The third and last of the series is a law levying a special tax of 1 mill upon all the taxable property of the State for the support of all the dependent insane within the State. Feeling assured of the approval of the Manhattan State Hospital bill by our reform city authorities, the Legislature has passed and the Governor has signed this act making adequate provision for the support of the insane of the State, including those of New-York City, for the ensuing year. This tax levy will yield $4,200,000 for the maintenance of the indigent insane and for the necessary repairs and additions to buildings. New-York City's share of the maintenance alone will be in round numbers $1,200,000, and it will, of course, receive an equitable proportion of the amount devoted to buildings and repairs.

This amount is greatly in excess of the annual appropriations made by the city for the care of the unfortunate inmates of these asylums. Since the approval of Mayor Strong and Gov. Morton is all that is needed to make available for the indigent insane of this city this generous provision for their care and support, a great improvement in their condition in the immediate future is assured. Gov. Morton has already shown himself a friend of the insane by his veto of the Worth Charities bill and his approval of the Long Island State Hospital bill, and the special tax for the support of the insane. Mayor Strong's active interest in the work of the charitable agencies of the city is well known, and justifies the expectation that he will promptly approve this measure.

Indignation fills the Aldermanic breast because people hint at bribery in connection with a franchise which the City Fathers show a tendency to bestow where every argument, except bribery, says it should not go. Yet a demonstration by exclusion satisfies geometricians, and in a case where there is no reason for a certain action except one, that one, should the action be taken, must be the explanation.

One Walter Condy Parsons, a Londoner, twenty-seven years of age, recently sat down and wrote a letter in which he said that, finding this life insipid and being impatient to know whether there was another and what it was like, he had determined to make an immediate journey into the Beyond. "If I discover that there really is a continuance of existence after death," he added, "I will endeavor by every means that may be at my disposal to enter into communication with my friend Y., and I direct him, in the interests of science, to give any revelations he may receive from me the widest possible publicity." Then Mr. Parsons put a bullet through his head and departed on his search for information forthwith. The friend has heard nothing from him since—a fact from which any one of half a dozen strictly logical deductions, and delightfully contradictory deductions, might be made.

Two doctors have duly certified that John Garvey, "the Astor tramp," is insane, and he, departing, leaves behind him nothing but faint memories of a poor little sensation. These will crystallize into a legend among his former companions, while stray visitors to the asylum at Matteawan will wonder gently, when they see the fellow, whether, if he had chosen another bedroom for the scene of his one grotesque exploit, its effects would have been quite the same upon his fortunes.

Modern hotel keepers are busy people and cannot be expected to devote much time to the reading of old plays. Yet it is a little singular that, hearing themselves constantly called "Bonifaces," no member of the craft has been moved to read "The Beaux' Stratagem." Had one of them done so, a vehement protest would have been entered long ago against the continued use of this particular appellation by everybody to whom "mine host" has seemed to be a phrase somewhat overworked. For it is in the antiquated masterpiece just named that lives and moves—if any of George Farquhar's characters can be said to live and move—the original Boniface, the Boniface whose name, ever since 1707, and for reasons which, if they exist, it would serve no courteous purpose to dwell upon, has been fixed on the proprietors of inns. Now, it happens that Farquhar, a sarcastical person, chose to put upon the stage a landlord who, while "urbane" enough, and even "jolly," was in intimate league with highwaymen, helping along their nefarious plots against the peace and purses of his own guests, and sharing the profits of their enterprise and courage. He is pictured, too, as inordinately given to the consumption of malt liquor, and in other ways was rendered ineligible for selection as exemplar and prototype for good men and true.

WOULD HAVE NINE DECIDE

Except in Capital Cases Byron W. Holt Would Have Three-fourths of a Jury's Verdict Stand.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I fully agree with the opinion expressed in The Times of yesterday that, except in capital cases, a verdict of three-fourths of the jury should stand as the verdict of the whole. I believe in the jury system, but think it could be greatly improved upon in several particulars, and especially by the change you propose.

I sat in the jury box last December in a marine insurance case which had been in the courts for ten or twelve years, and which had been tried several times. When we were locked in a private room, at the end of a ten days' trial, we soon found that we had to deal with two jurors almost the exact counterparts of the two jurors that are responsible for a second trial of McLaughlin. One had some fantastic ideas about the importance of circumstantial evidence which caused him to vote differently from the majority of us. As he was good natured and very talkative we were able, after several hours, to persuade him to vote with the majority.

The other of these two perverse jurors should never have been allowed to sit in a jury box. He was ignorant, malicious, jealous, and morose. He did not weigh evidence impartially, but displayed considerable prejudice against insurance companies and corporations generally. He also allowed his personal disapproval of the tactics of the attorneys of the insurance company to influence his decision. When we first found ourselves alone we formed into groups of two, three, or four, and discussed the case a few minutes before taking a vote. It so happened that this particular juror was left to "flock by himself." It was the opinion of several of us that he got "miffed," and resolved to get "square" with us by using his power to hold us in the Court House overnight. He stubbornly refused to argue the case, and would neither listen to us nor try to convince us that he had any good reasons for his opinion. He said he had heard the case once, and did not care to listen to arguments, but that if we had any new evidence, other than circumstantial, (all was circumstantial,) he might listen to us.

After supper he lay down on a bench and pretended to sleep. We "eleven obstinate jurors" kept control of our tongues and tempers, but made it easy for the retired juror—if he were awake—to overhear our conversations and to know that we considered his conduct in a very unfavorable light. About midnight, when we had all lost hope of agreement, and when the three or four of us who had not retired were interested in a game of checkers, our unfortunate juror got up and watched the game. He was a checker player—though a poor one—and when asked to play, he felt so mean that he had to whisper to one of us, "go and wake the boys up; I guess I'll let them go home at the end of this game." To make certain that he would not forget his promise, he was allowed to win the game. After the next vote was taken, we gave a shout, prepared our sealed verdict, and went home to our families.

If there had been several rash men on this jury, or if the all-wise juror had not had a fondness for checkers, justice would have miscarried in this as in the McLaughlin case. The acceptance of a verdict from nine jurors would probably have prevented any delay or miscarriage in either of these cases.

Nor would the three-fourths method work badly when a majority of the jury were wrong. I was a juror in a trial last June, (being a pronounced anti-Tammany man, I have to do jury duty quite often,) when three of the jurors agreed to vote with the other nine, only to reach an agreement in an unimportant case. There was a direct conflict of testimony, and we had to decide as to which set of witnesses had probably told the truth. As one of the three jurors who argued against the majority for one or two hours, before voting with it, I afterward took pains to investigate as to the character of the plaintiff and defendants. I easily obtained information about the plaintiff, (who won the case,) that, had the jurors been permitted to learn, they would have decided for the less intelligent, but probably more truthful, defendant. The Judge in this case looked surprised and disappointed when the verdict was announced. The jury was paroled, and we three had to answer yes or be sent back to be confined the rest of the day and perhaps all night, and to incur business losses greater than the amount involved in the case. Could we have handed in a minority verdict, our consciences would have been unclouded; the Judge would have felt that at least some of the jurors understood his charge and the case, and the effects of a wrong verdict upon those who knew the disputants and the facts would have been less unwholesome.

I wish to add one more complaint against the New-York jury system. While doing jury duty, I was frequently advised to do, as many others were said to have done, quietly offer to give the Clerk of the court a receipt for what was due me, after I had sat on two or three cases. It was said that he would accept it, and agree not to call my name during the rest of the term. I did not try this form of bribery, but I observed that the number of jurors dwindled rapidly toward the end of each term.

BYRON W. HOLT.

New-York, May 13, 1895.

Growth of Advertising.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The New-York Times prints figures to show that its advertising business last month was the best that has been done in the history of the paper. These figures are remarkable. They show such a large increase over last year that they are indeed worthy of note. But The Times does not stand alone. There has been an appreciable difference in the advertising patronage extended to the newspapers by business men in most of the large commercial centres. It might even be said that the volume of April advertising is unprecedented. It is, of course, safe to say that the newspaper advertising is a gauge of general business activity, and this is evidence of an increasing inclination to turn money loose in the large cities is most encouraging. As was said in these columns yesterday this is no time to slack off and prepare for a reduction in the volume of business. There is reason to believe that the next two or three months will show an increase rather than a decrease of business over the last two or three months. The large cities always show which way business is drifting, and there is no denying that it is increasing steadily and surely.

The Times's Review on Tilden's Life.

From The Erie (Penn.) Herald.

A review of Dr. John Bigelow's biography of Samuel J. Tilden, written by Controller of the Currency James H. Eckles and Senator David B. Hill, is published in Sunday's issue of The New-York Times, and fills eleven closely-printed columns of that paper. Mr. Hill and Mr. Eckels are especially qualified to review the life of the great statesman-Governor. Both gentlemen enjoyed a close personal acquaintance with Mr. Tilden, were in sympathy with him politically, and, understanding his views as they do, probably no two men could have been found better fitted to perform the work in hand.

The contribution of Senator Hill deals particularly with Mr. Tilden's achievements as a Democratic leader. It is ably written and presents many new facts in the history of the great Governor.

The part assigned to Mr. Eckels called for a review of Mr. Tilden's career as a whole, special attention to be given to his financial views. In this connection it is pleasing to note that the Governor was all his life an uncompromising foe of cheap currency.

East Side Loves the Beautiful.

The east side loves the beautiful. From it, since Wednesday, 24,391 persons have gone to the East Side Art Exhibition, whose conductors, the University Settlement Society and the Educational Alliance, are certain that the attendance record of last year will be doubled. The attendance then was about 50,000 in a month.

The attendance Wednesday was 4,044, which is much greater than the largest number at the Toynbee Hall Exhibition in East London, which was established thirteen years ago.

The University Settlement Society would be glad to have new members. Checks may be sent to the Treasurer, A. C. Bernheim, 10 Broad Street.

THE CASINO MAY CHANGE HANDS

Canary and Lederer Offered a Lease of the House by the Attorney of the Bixby Estate.

The troubles of the Casino Company, which have occupied a good deal of space in the newspapers for years, are increasing. This company holds an especially favorable contract with the Bixby estate, on ground belonging to which the Casino stands. Under the original lease, which has yet two or three years to run, the ground rent is but $12,000 a year, and at the expiration of the lease the estate is bound to renew it at $16,000 a year, or pay an indemnity price for the building of $50,000. Under this contract the Casino Club, Rudolph Aronson, President, now controls the Casino, but the rent is in arrears again, as it has been several times in the past, and a suit is now pending in the courts, brought against Mr. Aronson, as the agent of the club, to recover the overdue rent.

The attorney of the Bixby estate has done something else besides bringing suit for the rent due. He has decided that the failure to pay the rent gives to the estate not only the right to dispossess the present tenants, the Casino Club, but to take possession of the building itself, under the provisions of the lease. Acting on this theory, which persons who have read the lease say is a perfectly sound one, he has offered the house to Canary and Lederer, the only managers who have made it pay since Mr. Aronson abandoned his policy of making it the house of comic opera in this city.

Canary and Lederer, who have found the Bijou an excellent theatre for their purposes, did not meet the offer with any great enthusiasm, but they are considering it seriously, and are to give their answer in a day or two. Should it be a favorable one, dispossess proceedings against Mr. Aronson and the Casino Club will be begun at once, and "The Mimic World" may possibly have its first production at the Casino, where its predecessor, "The Passing Show," began its career of prosperity last Summer.

George F. Lederer, when asked by a reporter of The New-York Times last night if it were true that his firm was about to resume control of the Casino, objected at first to talking on the subject at all. Finally, when the facts above stated were laid before him as absolute knowledge on the part of the reporter, he said:

"All that I am prepared to say at present is that the attorney of the Bixby estate has offered us the lease of the Casino. He says that we pulled it out of the mire last year, and he would like to have us in the house again. The negotiations are still pending, and nothing definite has been accomplished. In a day or so we shall give our answer to the proposition."

"Where do you propose to produce 'The Mimic World,'?" asked the reporter.

"It is announced for production at the Bijou," was the diplomatic answer.

"But it has also been announced for production at Palmer's," said the reporter. "Have you any idea of presenting it at the Casino?"

"All this business is uncertain," said Mr. Lederer. "We were negotiating for its production at Palmer's, but there has been a hitch. I can tell you more in a day or two."

'THE TZIGANE' SUNG LAST NIGHT

A NEW OPERA BY HARRY B. SMITH AND REGINALD DE KOVEN.

Produced Before a Large Audience at Abbey's Theatre—The Book Not as Good as the Music—Fine Scenery.

The production of a new operetta at so late a date in the season is not an ordinary event, and if it meets with success, it must be treated with more than common consideration. At Abbey's Theatre last night a new operetta by Harry B. Smith and Reginald de Koven was brought forward, and in ordinary circumstances this of itself would be sufficient to arouse unusual public interest. No doubt the name of Lillian Russell still has potency in certain quarters; but there are persons who think that "Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Caesar." The name of the operetta produced last night is "The Tzigane," and there was a large audience present to make the customary first-night excitement. A tradition survives in "the profession" that a play's success can be judged by the demeanor of a first-night audience, but a plain man would prefer the verdict of an audience on the fourth or fifth night, when the reclame is exhausted and the production stands upon its cold merits. If the behavior of the audience at the close of the second act of "The Tzigane" meant anything, it meant that Messrs. Smith and De Koven had scored the greatest success of their career. To the plain man it was quite apparent that Mr. Smith had not scored anything at all, that Mr. De Koven had scored an extremely effective finale, and that Mr. Hoyt, the scene painter, had drawn some horses such as Muybridge never photographed and Remington never drew, and that the spectators thought every one of them finer than Hornpipe.

Messrs. Smith and De Koven have contributed a fair share to the gayety of this Nation, and they have received public acknowledgement of their achievements. It would be a great pleasure to say that "The Tzigane" would take its place beside "The Fencing Master" and "Rob Roy"—for "Robin Hood" stands unique—but these columns are dedicated to the publication of the truth, and hence it must be confessed that the new work is inferior to the others which have been named. The book is decidedly uninteresting, and it is not funny. Justice demands that the cause should be stated, and here it is: It is almost an impossibility to make a good comic opera with such a central figure as Miss Russell. The central interest of a good comic opera should be humorous, and Miss Russel is certainly not that. Mr. Smith was compelled to make his central interest romantic, while his comic personages became mere appendages to a complicated and uninteresting plot. His heroine is of the kind that "saleslades" worship—a gypsy who became a great singer and a noble lady. When she was off the stage there were opportunities for rude and boisterous fun, which had nothing whatever to do with the development of the story. When she was on the stage a calcium light was turned on and the fun was turned off. And that is the whole secret of the failure of the book of "The Tzigane." It may as well be added, however, that Mr. Smith's dialogue is for once utterly devoid of wit, humor, or literary merit. His lyrics are tolerable, but they display no qualities that arrests attention.

Mr. De Koven's music is, in some respects, the most ambitious that he has yet turned out, but it is of uneven merit. It seems not at all unlikely that he manufactured a good deal of it to meet a demand, with a time limit. In other words, he had to compl

BRAZIL AGAINST URUGUAY

Advisability of a War to Suppress Incursions of Banditti.

MINISTER MENDONCA'S EXPLANATION

Da Gama, Mello, and Martinez Lead Bands of Raiders Through the Lines of Soldiers on the Boundary.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Minister Mendonça of Brazil was asked this morning by a United Press reporter if he had received any official confirmation of the report that Brazil might declare war against Uruguay in order to end the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul.

"I have not," replied the Minister; "but," he added, impressively, "I hope that the report is true. Brazil's patience is about exhausted, and, much as I should dislike a war between Brazil and any other country, I feel that we have no alternative, unless the Uruguayan Government treats us with more consideration." He continued:

"We have had internal disorders in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul for several years. The men who were instrumental in fomenting the trouble were Gen. Martinez and Admirals Mello and da Gama, the latter being the two officers who conducted the recent unsuccessful rebellion against President Peixoto. When that rebellion ended, those men sought an asylum in Uruguay.

"At the request of the Brazilian Government they were expelled, because of their evident purpose to foment strife among the Brazilians from their place of safety. After a time they were allowed to return to Uruguay. They are still there. Through their connivance, incursions have been made by armed bands from Uruguay across the border to the Brazilian State of Rio Grande. They are really so many banditti. They run off the cattle belonging to our people, and commit such other ravages as would necessarily follow a guerrilla warfare.

"Are these men all Brazilians?"

"No; there are a good many Uruguayans among them. It is that which makes the raids more irritating to us."

"Why does not Uruguay prevent these men from entering Brazilian territory and making war upon the inhabitants?"

"Why don't they?" replied the Minister. "I don't know; that is what we complain of. Of course, we cannot expect Uruguay to police the entire boundary between the two countries. That would require an army of 50,000 men. Brazil keeps 8,000 or 10,000 men in Rio Grande do Sul, but this force is inadequate without the co-operation of Uruguay."

We would not object if the Republic of Uruguay made an honest effort to prevent these raids, but it does not do that. Repeatedly a force of rebels, numbering from 1,000 to 2,000 men, assemble at the little town of Riviera, in Uruguay, which lies just across the border from the Brazilian town of Santa Anna di Livramento.

They watch their opportunity, and, by evading the Brazilian troops, enter our country, commit their ravages, and escape across the border, whence we cannot follow them. We have repeatedly protested against that practice, but the Uruguayan Government does nothing.

"We have asked them to expel Martinez, Da Gama and Mello, since it is known to the Uruguayan authorities that they are stirring up strife in that country against us. They do not do so. Now, as I say, it would appear from the dispatches that our people will take the matter in their own hands. I have no official assurance that they will do so, but I hope the report to that effect is correct."

"In that case, would Brazil enter upon a war of conquest?"

"I should say not," was the Minister's reply. "We do not want any more territory; we have sufficient for all our purposes. No," he continued, "if war is declared we shall send troops to Uruguay and capture these Brazilian and Uruguayan raiders, and compel the Government to expel the three rebel chiefs whom I mention. With this, we would no doubt be satisfied."

COUNT KALNOKY'S RESIGNATION.

Goluchowski, Former Envoy at Bucharest, the Austrian Premier.

VIENNA, May 16.—The resignation of Premier Kalnoky was accepted by the Emperor to-day after an audience with Baron Banffy.

Count Goluchowski, sometime Austrian Envoy at Bucharest, has been appointed to succeed Count Kalnoky.

The Emperor conferred upon the retiring Prime Minister the decoration of the Order of St. Stephen, the star of the order being studded with diamonds.

It is said that Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Prime Minister is now satisfied with the political situation, and that he will continue in office.

It was certain the first days of May that Count Kalnoky would retire from the office which he had held since November, 1881, but the Emperor said, when the conflict between the Hungarian House and the Austrian Premier made this resignation advisable, "I cannot permit the impression that Rome has the power to overthrow either Austrian or Hungarian Ministers." Count Kalnoky's resignation has not, perhaps, been delayed long enough to suppress that impression.

The history of the conflict is contained in documents the first of which, dated April 26, is a complaint from Baron Banffy to Count Kalnoky of the Papal Nuncio's acts. These were phases of an aggressive opposition to the Ecclesiastical bills, and the Hungarian Liberals threatened an interpellation about the Nuncio.

Count Kalnoky replied, April 27, that the Nuncio had displayed tactlessness, overstepped the limits prescribed for foreign diplomatic representatives, and deserved that a Foreign Office note be sent to the Vatican to complain of his behavior. The Austrian Premier sketched in his letter the tenor of the note to Rome, and the Hungarian Premier telegraphed his approval of it. Then, May 1, Baron Banffy said in Parliament that the Papal Nuncio's acts were not approved in Vienna.

As soon as the speech was recited to Count Kalnoky, he telegraphed to Buda-Pesth that reference made to him in Baron Banffy's speech was unauthorized; that only in his letter to the Hungarian Premier was for the public knowledge; that the rest was confidential, and that the note to Rome had not been sent. Baron Banffy related the facts to the Hungarian House, which approved him unreservedly. The Hamburger Nachrichten printed May 4 the following letter to Prince Bismarck:

We are surprised that many papers should characterize Baron Banffy's rebuke to the Nuncio's itinerary agitation in Hungary as "sensational," whereas they are neither surprised by Mgr. Agliardi's conruct nor say a word against it. The immense importance of his claim to be the representative of the Hungarian Catholics against their Government will perhaps become clear even to those who do not wonder at it, if they imagine, for instance, that the Papal Nuncio at Paris should claim to be the competent and authorized representative of the French Catholics against the French Government. The question once arose whether a Nuncio could be accredited in Berlin. Had this been done, an analogous claim to represent the Prussian Catholics against the Prussian Government would have been rejected a limine in all non-Catholic German papers.

One remembers on this occasion the practical importance of the Catholic Department of the Prussian Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs. It had promised to itself the task of representing Catholicism against the Prussian Government and legislation, whereas it had originally been created in order to guard the rights of the King of Prussia, without detriment to the monarchical principle, against the Catholic Church. At last it really had the position which has lately been claimed by Mgr. Agliardi in Hungary, and was therefore an institution incompatible with the Prussian Constitution.

Count Kalnoky has strongly affirmed that he supported, rather than opposed, the Church reforms undertaken by the Liberal Party of Hungary.

RUSSIA'S INDIAN INTENTIONS.

Trans-Caspian Railway to be Extended and Another to be Built.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—It is announced that Russia will continue the Trans-Caspian Railway to the Pamirs, construct a railway to Dusehk, Sarakhs, Kabul, and Peshawar, where it will join the Great Indian Railway from Peshawar to Lahore, Delhi, and Calcutta.

Already the Ministers of War Finance, and Railways are making calculations which, when their objects are achieved, will enable Russia to throw large bodies of troops into the heart of India. There are ready allies in races tired of the English yoke.

NEW ARRAIGNMENT OF BALFOUR

Committed for Trial on Charges of Building Securities Company.

LONDON, May 16.—Jabez Spencer Balfour was again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning to answer further charges of fraud in obtaining large sums from the Building Securities Company.

Part of the evidence taken related to speculations in land, in which Lord Sudeley was concerned. Balfour drew from the Building Company for these purposes £7,770.

Lord Sudeley testified that he agreed with Balfour to form a syndicate to purchase land in Kansas. He and Balfour, together with Balfour's son, had shares amounting to £17,400, which were obtained by a loan from Martin's Bank.

The Secretary of the Building Company testified that Balfour told him that the company's shares were deposited in Martin's Bank as security for a loan to himself and Lord Sudeley.

The magistrate announced that he would commit Balfour for trial. He did not believe that the draft, a minute of which had been produced, had been altered for fraudulent purposes, but there was otherwise ample evidence upon which to send Balfour before a jury, and he therefore formally committed him.

The following are the charges against Balfour, described as a Director of a public company, late of Whitehall Court:

1. On a warrant granted by Sir J. Bridge, Chief Magistrate of London, dated April 20, 1893, for that he, being a person who, on June 16, 1893, in the said county, was adjudged bankrupt, after petition did quit England, taking property of the amount of £400, contrary to the statute.

2. That he did unlawfully, by false pretenses, and with intent to cheat and defraud, obtain from the House and Land Investment Trust £3,000 and £2,645, and other sums amounting to £20,000, on Feb. 8, 1893.

3. Also on a warrant of the same date with conspiring, on Jan. 12, 1886, with Henry Granville Wright and H. and James William Hobbs, and with other persons, by means of false pretenses, with intent to cheat and defraud the House and Land Investment Trust of £20,000.

4. Also as Director in 1886 and 1887 of the House and Land Investment Trust Company for unlawfully applying the sum of £20,000 to his own use.

5. As Director of the Building Securities Company, Limited, that he did unlawfully and fraudulently take property of the said company.

6. As Director of the Building Securities Company, Limited, that he did make false entries in the books of account.

BI-METALISM IN THE DIET.

Count von Mirbach's Resolution Adopted in Prussian Upper House.

BERLIN, May 16.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day adopted the resolution submitted by Count von Mirbach, declaring that steps should be taken for a prompt settlement of the currency question by an international agreement on bi-metallism. The vote stood 72 in favor of the resolution, to 38 against it.

In the course of the debate Herr Koch, Governor of the Reichsbank, strongly opposed the resolution. He warned the Federal States that the adoption of such a plan as that advocated in the resolution would create disorder and confusion.

The Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, said that the Prussian Ministry had not decided on the course it would follow in respect of the motion, and therefore it could not adopt a definite attitude, yet the Government would submit the silver question to further examination in concert with the Federal States.

The Government was also willing to ultimately confer with the other powers on common measures to be adopted. The basis of discussion, however, must first be settled. When the answers of the countries consulted were received, renewed attempts would be made to continue the international exchange of views on the silver question.

The Chancellor advised the House to adopt Herr Becker's amendment to Count von Mirbach's resolution, canceling the demand for international bimetallism. Notwithstanding this advice, the amendment was not agreed to, and the original resolution was adopted by the vote above stated.

INSURGENT DEFEAT AT JOVITO.

Signal Success of Spaniards Against Maceo and Other Leaders.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

HAVANA, May 16.—The Government has issued an official report of a battle which took place at Jovito, near Guantanamo, May 12. The fighting lasted twelve hours and resulted in a victory for the Government troops. In the engagement the Spanish force lost seventeen killed and thirty wounded. The killed comprise Col. Bosch of the Simanacas Regiment, and four other officers, a surgeon, and eleven soldiers. The Spanish commander claims that the insurgents lost 300 killed and wounded.

The insurgent force numbered 2,000 men, under command of the rebel leaders, José Maceo, Perez Rabi, and Cartagena, while the Government force was only 400 strong. The Government troops were surprised and surrounded, but fought desperately, and held their own against the odds of five to one until they were finally reinforced by troops from Guantanamo.

Another engagement is reported between the Spanish and Cuban forces in Arroyo Naranjo, near Guantanamo, in which the insurgents were forced to withdraw. The rebels were commanded by the brothers Maceo. J. FRANK CLARK.

MADRID, May 16.—It is believed here that Tudela and José Maceo were killed May 12 at Jovito, and that Periquito Perez and Cartageun, two other rebel leaders, were wounded.

GALES AND COLD IN EUROPE.

Scheveningen Threatened with Destruction by Its High Tide.

LONDON, May 16.—A dispatch from Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, County of Kent, says a gale, accompanied by snow and hail, prevails there. A number of buildings have been unroofed and the fruit blossoms have been destroyed.

Unusually cold weather for this time of the year prevails throughout England. There were snowstorms and minor wrecks on the east coast to-day.

BERNE, May 16.—A severe storm is prevailing in Switzerland. A number of diligences are blocked by snow near Dovas.

PARIS, May 16.—Cold weather, accompanied by easterly storms, prevail in France. A number of deaths by lightning are reported.

THE HAGUE, May 16.—A fishing smack foundered to-day near Wassenaar, South Holland. Eight of her crew were drowned.

A high tide that has been blown up by the heavy wind threatens to destroy the town of Scheveningen, a well-known watering place, two miles northwest of The Hague. The town is sheltered from the sea by a high drive, but the water is rapidly encroaching on it. Half of Scheveningen was swallowed up by the sea in 1570.

THE BALTIC-NORTH SEA CANAL.

Landslides That Might Occur Need Not Cause Apprehension.

BERLIN, May 16.—In the Reichstag today, in presenting the second supplement of the estimates, Dr. Von Boetticher, Minister of the Interior, declared that the full depth of the Baltic-North Sea canal would be attained by July 1.

Its breadth, he stated, exceeded that of the Suez Canal. Landslides might occur, he said, but there was no ground for serious apprehension. Dr. Von Boetticher's statement elicited great applause.

A Reception by Mr. and Mrs. Bayard.

LONDON, May 16.—Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard gave a reception this evening. The gathering was attended by the principal Americans in London and the élite of English society.

New Trains to Baltimore and Washington by the Royal Blue Line.

An additional train has been added to the Royal Blue Line service to Baltimore and Washington, leaving station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, 8:00 A. M., arriving Baltimore 12:45 P. M., Washington 1:40 P. M. Other trains leave New-York at 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.—Adv.

CHINESE LOAN AT PARIS

Delegates of Credit Banks Meet Minister of Foreign Affairs.

JAPAN'S GARRISONS WILL WITHDRAW

Complications with European Powers So Adjusted that Further Trouble in the Far East Is Avoided.

PARIS, May 16.—Delegates from the leading French credit banks met May 11 and 13 at the offices of the Crédit Lyonnais to decide upon opening the market to the Chinese loan.

The Bank of Paris was placed at the head of the committee. The manager of the bank to-day discussed the subject with M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 16.—The Post will to-morrow publish a St. Petersburg dispatch saying that advices received in that city from a Japanese source are to the effect that Japan intends to withdraw her garrisons from Corea in about seven months.

A dispatch which The Standard will publish to-morrow from Berlin says that Russia demands the cession to her of the Island of Quelpart, lying between Japan and Corea, and not Port Lazareff, as previously stated.

The dispatch adds that Japan demands 100,000,000 taels as the equivalent for giving up the Liao Tung eninsula, but the negotiations on this point are not yet finished.

It is further stated that the protest of Spain against the annexation by Japan of the Island of Formosa arrived too late.

The Standard also has a dispatch from Brussels stating that, by the Emperor's command, the Chinse Admiralty was dissolved at the end of March, owing to the inability of the officials to perform their duties and to the enormous deficit in the accounts. It is not likely that the Admiralty will be re-established or that war ships will be ordered abroad soon.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Japanese Legation has received a brief telegram, which states that the complications with the European powers have been so adjusted as to leave no reason to doubt that a further conflict in the East will be avoided.

GEN. ELOY ALFARO OF ECUADOR

A Central American Rhapsody in Praise of a Revolutionist.

An illustrated newspaper of Central America, The Hispano-America, pays to Eloy Alfaro, leader of the revolution in Ecuador, the following tribute, which a translation almost literal betrays only slightly:

Here is the great struggler, the fighter, the immense equatorian mind going solitary

Gen. Eloy Alfaro,
Leader of Ecuador's revolution.

and sad through the lands of the earth! Alfaro is the word of Juan Montalvo made man.

Imagine all indomitable sadness, all nostalgia, all aspirations toward the infinite, all revolutionary sombreness, all luminous and grand ideas, all the abrupt energies of the insurrectionary conscience placed in the tangible form of a man indomitable and generous, combative and austere; such is Alfaro.

The sufferings of the country, which are his own sufferings, have impressed themselves in him in a sort of sombre melancholy, but is often enlightened by his temperament. His indigenous head wears a golden aureola.

His generous soul is consumed by the fever of his ideas. His conscience has an illumination that nothing obscures. He is a human temple of liberty, an altar on which its light burns forever.

In the wreck of all our dignities and of all our great characters, when in the pale horizon one can discern only floating fragments, his august personality appears as tall as the summit of a mountain.

How can one ever resist patriotism like this? Great minds are vivified by his approach; dying energies are resuscitated; extinct ideals burn again by the virtue of the patriotism and by the greatness of the man.

Alfaro is indomitable.

American liberalism has not had a figure more pertinaciously combative. It has not held a more unfortunate one. This man will pass through history charged with infinite grief, with unlimited sadness, with desperate aspirations, indomitable and heroic.

To-morrow the strugglers will triumph. Alfaro will have his turn. He is superior to his epoch and to the conscience of his country. He has had great triumph in the conduct of armies, he has found triumph impossible in the conduct of his ideas. He has not yet vanquished with these. Treason, perfidy, vileness, have placed themselves in his way as a sort of expiation for his military glory. But his stoic mind has loved nothing but liberty. What politician ever had his record?

Faith is his force. He has faith in all that is excellent, in liberty, in right, in the salvation of his country. He is never discouraged, because he cannot comprehend discouragement. He is making a perpetual sacrifice to an ideal.

Against Garcia Moreno, against Veintemilla, against Florez, against Caamano, against all tyranny of sacristans, priests, and wild beasts, Alfaro's fight has been persistent, constant, terrible.

Always proscribed, he has visited all the capitals of America, saluted by free men and persecuted by trembling men.

In his course throughout the world he has had as companions all the great exiles, and has felt vividly in their company all the great liberal thoughts. He was the friend and the confidant of Montalvo; the friend of Mitre, the liberal Argentine; of Lorenzo Montufar, the great radical; of Santiago Perez, the great persecuted.

He has shaken the hand of Nicholas Esguerra, the great exile in New-York; of Cesar Conto, who died in Guatemala; of Crespo, exile at Lima; of Policarpo Bonilla, conquered in Nicaragua. He has felt intensely all grandeur and all grief without ever feeling the dizziness which lowers one or the despair which enervates one.

A millionaire, ruined in the service of his country, a President overturned, a worthy exile, he has passed among the multitude of the great, consecrated to the service of his ideal, with sincere faith and immaculate conscience.

ACCIDENTS TO FRENCH VESSELS.

Torpedo Boat and Four Men Sunk and a Barbette Ship Leak.

ROCHEFORT, France, May 16.—The French torpedo boat No. 20 foundered this afternoon northwest of the Isle d'Aix, which lies a short distance from this port. There were nine persons on the boat when she sank. Four of them were drowned, but the other five were picked up by a passing vessel.

The barbette iron and steel ship Admiral Duperré to-day struck rock bottom in the Gulf of Juan, causing her to leak badly. She will go to Toulon to repair when the weather becomes calmer.

Milan Likes Westerhout's "Fortunio."

MILAN, May 16.—The first performance of the opera, "Fortunio," composed by Westerhout, was given in this city to-night. The work scored a great success. The composer and singers were called before the curtain several times.

Whitelaw Reid's Sojourn in Paris.

PARIS, May 16.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid paid visits to-day to President Faure and Mme. Carnot, with both of whom he had long chats. Mr. Reid will sail from Southampton for New-York on June 1.

Steamer Billiton Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, May 16.—The British steamer Billiton, from Langkat, has been burned outside of Penang. All on board are supposed to have been lost.

Magnates Remove Jewish Disabilities.

BUDA-PESTH, May 16.—The Chamber of Magnates to-day passed the bill removing the disabilities attaching to persons of the Jewish faith.

O'Donovan Rossa Sails for New-York.

LONDON, May 16.—Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa was a passenger on the White Star Line steamer Germanic, which sailed from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

LINCOLN FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Thomas L. James Has Something to Say About Candidates in a Cincinnati Interview.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—The Tribune will to-morrow print the following report of an interview with Thomas L. James, who was Postmaster General under Garfield. In the course of the interview Mr. James said:

"Gov. Morton undoubtedly will be the New-York candidate for President. In New-Jersey I find a strong feeling for both McKinley and Robert T. Lincoln.

"Let me tell you right now that Robert T. Lincoln is the second choice of nearly every Republican I meet from every State. He is the dark horse of the next convention. Remember that McKinley, Reed, Morton, and Harrison are leading candidates, but if it is found that none of them can be nominated you will see the convention go to the son of Abraham Lincoln.

"I saw Bob Lincoln in London, and suggested the Presidency to him, but he smiled and said he was not a candidate, but, of course, that was modesty, and he would accept. I remember that, as he said farewell, as we were starting for home, he put his hand on the carriage, shook hands all around, and then exclaimed: 'Good-bye; God bless you all, and d——n mugwump.' That was a sentiment, roughly expressed, which alone ought to elect Bob Lincoln.

"Besides, he would carry the South. Even Southern people believe in him and revere the memory of his father. Bob Lincoln's father and mother were born in Kentucky. Every negro in the South would march to the polls at the risk of death to vote for Lincoln. As I say, he is the strongest candidate we could name."

Edgar Allan Poe Knew Argon.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Will Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay have to share the honor of "spotting" the third constituent of the atmosphere with —Edgar Allan Poe? It certainly looks like it, if we consider the evidence adduced by a correspondent of a French journal, who has been dipping into the "Tales of Mystery and Imagination." The passage upon which this gentleman rests Poe's claims is contained in "The Unparalleled Adventure of one Hans Pfaall." It is worth while quoting it in full:

I then took opportunities of conveying by night to a retired situation east of Rotterdam five iron-bound casks, to contain about fifty gallons each, and one of a larger size; six tin tubes three inches in diameter, properly shaped, and ten feet in length; a quantity of a particular metallic substance, or semi-metal, which I shall not name, and a dozen demijohns of a very common acid. The gas to be formed from these latter materials is a gas never yet generated by any other person than myself —or at least applied to any similar purpose. I can only venture to say here that it is a constituent of azote, [nitrogen,] so long considered irreducible, and that its density is about 37.4 times less than that of hydrogen. It is tasteless, but not odorless; burns, when pure, with a greenish flame, and is instantaneously fatal to animal life. Its full secret I would make no difficulty in disclosing, but that it of right belongs to a citizen of Nantes, in France, by whom it was conditionally communicated to myself.

It must be confessed that the mysterious gas evolved by the force of Poe's imagination has not a little in common with the argon, whose acquaintance we are now privileged to make some fifty years later. The "particular metallic substance, or semi-metal," used by Hans Pfaall, has its fellow in elevite, from which, we have been led to understand, argon has been extracted where carried with an acid, after the manner of the veracious Dutch balloonist. If the new gas is not precisely regarded as "a constituent of nitrogen," it has at least been declared by some to be an allotropic modification of it. No doubt the physical and chemical qualities of Edgar Allan Poe's gas are not exactly those of argon. But what of that? Instead, for example, of being thirty-seven times lighter than hydrogen, argon, we understand, is very much heavier. It must be remembered, however, that Hans Pfaall had to make a journey to the moon. Had his gas been heavier, how could he have dropped a couple of ballast bags on the head of Mynheer Superbus Van Underduk, and have disappeared above the clouds almost before the worthy burgomaster had recovered himself? The romancer, even when he is a man of science, must surely be allowed a little latitude with his chemistry.

The Lost Art of Letter Writing.

Every one knows, of course, that the actual number of letters passing through the mails of every civilized country is greater, rather than less, year by year. But every one also feels that these letters are no longer letters, in the true sense, at all. They are amplified telegrams, bald and bare statements of fact; and they have the loose and disjointed and careless phrasology of the telegraphic message.

That sense of the fit expression, the graceful concept; that feeling for the lucid and connected exposition of the ideas, for the balance of the parts, of a letter, for its composition, in short—the very term is pre-Adamite to the end-of-the-century ear—that used to preoccupy the best letter writers of another generation have gone from our present-day scribblers of hasty notes, as though such musty things had never been.

The only people who "compose" their letters now are cultivated old ladies. Their college-bred granddaughters, intellectually armed and professionally equipped, exhibit productions in that line of which, for the most part, it might be said, as Henry James remarked of the notes of invitation of the London society woman, that they have nothing in common with the epistolary art but the postage stamp.—Scribner's Magazine.

The Giving Away of Franchises.

Figures show that the gross earnings of corporations supplying gas and electricity and having street car privileges in New-York City exceed $35,000,000 per annum. Their net earnings are in excess of $14,000,000. The amounts paid by them into the Treasury of the city are only nominal. The earnings increase from year to year, because of the growth of the city. Competition among them is impossible, because street railroads cannot be paralleled, and it would be unwise and impracticable to attempt to charter new gas companies continually. The streets would be constantly torn open, and the health of the citizens endangered; and then no sooner would they be closed up than the two competing companies would enter into an alliance, either for maintenance of rates or for consolidation. This has been the experience of New-York, and, in fact, of all great cities.

Private competition being impossible, some kind of public control seems desirable that would either keep the charges down, so that the returns would be reasonable, or that would secure to the Treasury of the city the profits beyond fair interest on the capital. The figures given above show the overwhelming importance of control by the city of its valuable franchises.—A. C. Bernheim in The Century.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia Via Royal Blue Line.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Temple at Philadelphia, May 21, 1895, the Royal Blue Line will sell to the public excursion tickets to Philadelphia good to go on May 20 and 21, and for return until May 23, inclusive. One single fare for the round trip, $2.50. Trains leave Station C. R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty St.—Adv.

SOUND MONEY DEMANDED

What Lehman Brothers Say of the Silver Question.

FREE COINAGE EFFECT ON THE SOUTH

Interests There, Say the Cotton Merchants, Require an Emphatic Declaration Against the Plan—The Attitude of Investors.

The sound-money sub-committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce received the following communication yesterday on the silver question from Lehman Brothers, the prominent cotton merchants of this city, who have extensive business connections in the South:

"The announcement of a conference, to be held during this month in Memphis, to further the interests of sound money calls forth from us a short expression of opinion on this matter.

"We have long felt a warm concern in the South, and for upward of fifty years have been directly interested in all the industries which have tended toward its development—the iron, coal, and textile, as well as the agricultural—and our remarks are prompted not only by an idea of the general advantage for the United States of a gold basis over a free coinage of silver, but also because we think that every one of the industries named would be materially harmed by resorting to what virtually means a silver standard.

"The arguments of the free silver agitators have been couched in such smooth-sounding words and have held forth such alluring inducements to the Southern farmer that it is hard to blame him if he should be inclined to throw his vote with the interested mine owners of the West. A few minutes' reflection, however, will show that the present prosperity of the South and all its hopes for the future depend upon the maintenance of sound money and of the honest dollar—a dollar which is worth as much in England, France, and Germany as it is in our country.

"The South is no longer what is was some years ago. From a purely agricultural district it has advanced, through its natural resources and other advantages, into one of the large manufacturing sections of our country, and is daily growing in this respect. The South is yearly exporting more and more of her manufactured products; is yearly coming more and more in touch with other nations, and it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that she should stand on a footing of equality with all those with whom she has occasion to deal.

"Leaving aside the desirability or undesirability of a silver coinage, generally speaking, the fact remains that all the powerful European nations are now on a gold basis, and for us, single-handed, to try to maintain another standard, is merely to place ourselves under a disadvantage in our dealings with the rest of the world. Besides hampering herself in an international commerce, the South would undoubtedly receive a still harder blow from another direction by any declaration on her part in favor of free silver.

"The South, fertile as it is, and full of resources, could never have been developed as it has been without outside capital, and for the continuance of its prosperity the South is as much in need of this capital as it was years ago.

"These investors are strongly against free silver, and there is no doubt that they would refuse to advance—for the sake of receiving a fair interest—a principal, which, when returned, might be worth only half its former value in the commerce of the world.

"The interests of the South, therefore, in whichever direction you turn, appear to us to require a most emphatic declaration against the free coinage of silver.

"LEHMAN & BROTHER."

QUESTION FOR MR. ECKELS.

An Inquiry About Silver Which Is Instructive at This Time.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A banker writes to Controller Eckels, from Brownsville, Texas, as follows:

About nine-tenths of the money here in circulation is Mexican coin, and as it varies from time to time in value, according to the price of bar silver, parties often place it with us and borrow currency on it as collateral until the price of silver suits them to sell it. Some of our most desirable customers bring in this kind of collateral, and I desire to know if business of this kind should properly interefere with our regular business with such a customer.

Should one of our customers borrow $5,000 on the security of $10,000 Mexican dollars, (now valued at about $5,200 United States currency,) should it prevent us from doing business with him on his own business responsibility, and loaning any further sums on good bankable paper?

I am inclined to treat the matter as a loan not secured on the credit of the borrower, but on collateral, and that such a borrower should not be barred from further business on his own account.

This inquiry is decidedly interesting at this time, because of the light it throws upon the silver question.

WHAT VOORHEES THINKS.

The Indiana Senator Talks Solemnly and Mournfully About Silver.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 16.—Senator Voorhees has just returned home, to remain till the next session of the Senate. "I am too old," said the Senator to-night, "to change my views on the silver question. I have always been the friend of silver, and it will always remain the money of the common people, while gold will be the money of the rich. I hope I shall be able to make another campaign on that subject.

"When we talk about free silver, we must recollect that this country was for eighty-one years, prior to 1878, on a practically free silver basis. This country fought the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion under silver. The opposition to it knavish and speculative. By pronouncing against silver and driving it out as a currency, the purchasing power of gold, which is in the hands of the rich, increases, and that is what they are after."

What Do We Weigh?

A French doctor has pointed out that several fallacies are common with regard to the weight of the human body. The man who congratulates himself on his gain of several pounds in weight over a given period may have no cause for rejoicing, for he may be under a delusion. Very few people, says this French investigator, have any correct idea of their own weight. As a rule, the correctness of his scale may be doubted, the weight of the clothing not taken into account, the time which has elapsed since eating, &c.

As a matter of fact the weight of the body is continuously changing, owing to innumerable influences. On a warm day after breakfast a man will lose more than a third of a pound per hour. Seventy per cent. of the body consists of water, and thus its weight must vary with the transpiration of moisture. Therefore the inferences drawn from the loss or gain of a pound or two may be mistrusted. Fluctuations of a few ounces per day are a sign that the body is in a healthy state.—Chambers's Journal.

Lardner's Mistake.

I was present at a meeting of the British Association, at Bristol, in August, 1836, and listened with great interest to the speech in which Dr. Lardner certainly did endeavor to show that steam navigation between England and the United States was practically impossible. With greater interest I heard the younger Brunel, engineer of the then growing Great Western Railway, point out an arithmetical error in an early stage of the "demonstration" which vitiated the whole of it. I remember also that the learned doctor sat down suddenly without a word.

My father, who was also present, talked it over with me afterward, wondering that so eminent a man should have fallen into a palpable error in simple arithmetic; while I, recalling my own many blunders, rejoiced that a philosopher could stumble as well as a schoolboy.—Notes and Queries.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, from Hamburg May 9, via Southampton May 10, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. South of Fire Island at 1:56 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND HIGHER

Advances Overcome the Declines of the Last Few Days—Sales Well Distributed—Demand for Wheat.

Having been swung out of its upward course for a few days in order that profits might be taken, the security market returned yesterday to conditions habitual in a bull movement. The result was that the day's advances overcame the declines of the three days preceding, and in the opinion of leaders in the market a new level of prices was fixed, from which the construction of values will now be reckoned.

J. Pierpont Morgan's sale in London of 45,000 shares of New-York Central stock was the first important specific news of the day. It had a tonic effect in London, where the market seemed already ripe for fresh American investments, and the home market responded vigorously. Brisk demand set in for all active stocks. The short interest, which had taken courage with the so-called reaction, ran quickly to cover. Prices gained added strength from this cause. Even the Grangers, which had been raided on reports of damages to crops, turned sharply and kept pace with the Vanderbilts in the improvement. The buying spirit among operators not classed as professional reasserted itself.

Orders for large blocks of securities, such as had distinguished the market at the height of last week's fever, did not appear, but buyers in moderate quantities were plentiful. They kept brokers busy all the time. Total sales of 402,000 shares of stock indicate how brisk the market must have been when the character of the buying is considered. Average sales in the favorite trading stocks yesterday did not reach 30,000 shares. It was a day of well distributed sales.

Among the Vanderbilts, New-York Central gained 3⅜ per cent., Lake Shore 1¼, Michigan Central 1⅜, Canada Southern 1⅝, Chesapeake and Ohio advanced 1⅜, Northwest 2½, St. Paul 2⅛, Burlington 2⅜, and Rock Island 1⅜.

Frost, bugs, and Hessian flies having done their worst with the home wheat crop, they were retired before the more substantial news caused by reports promising an exceptionally large demand for American wheat in Europe this year, on account of serious damage to the Russian crop in Odessa. American rumors had worked themselves out so thoroughly that in yesterday's rearly hours wheat prices sagged in a dull market. The Russian report, which came in the afternoon, started the most active buying, which resulted in wheat sales for the day of 23,000,000 bushels in the New-York market alone, with advances of 2 7-16 cents for July deliveries, to 72⅝ cents per bushel, and 2⅜ cents for September, to 74⅞ cents per bushel.

Rubinstein's Religion.

Although a Jew by birth, Rubinstein was baptized when a mere infant, and, as religion is a necessity in Russia, was forced, when residing there, to follow the prescribed forms once a year at least. But in reality he had little sympathy with the religion of the priest. The question of the hereafter had for him a fascination and a certain awe; but although he went so far at times as to profess a belief in annihilation after death, yet it is to be doubted if Rubinstein himself really believed what he did believe. He certainly had his full share of Jewish skepticism, but at the same time was full of superstition—a sure sign, at least, that he could not have believed in nothing, since he feared something. He would never set out on a journey on Friday, neither would he, unless forced by circumstances, mention any of his undertakings before they were accomplished—a superstition which I encountered only the other day in Paderewski.

In his physiognomy, Rubinstein had nothing whatever of the Israelite. He resembled Beethoven strangely, and for this was laughingly dubbed "Van II." by Liszt. It is worthy of notice, and stands greatly to his credit, that in Russia, where it is better to be born a dog than a Jew, Rubinstein, despite his baptism, never sought to deny his Jewish origin. In a certain way he was even proud of it, and always boldly acknowledged it.

He was an ardent patriot, and loved Russia with heart and soul, working unceasingly for the musical future of his country, having devoted the best part of his life to this cause. Without doubt he did for musical Russia more than any other man, and the best conservatory in the world to-day—that of St. Petersburg—owes its existence to his enthusiasm and the lavish gifts of money he made from time to time. He was curiously proud of this work, and he said once to me: "When I am dead, all that I care men should remember me by is this conservatory—that they should say it was Anton Rubinstein's work."—Century.

Ham and Sensickness.

Why is it that we never hear of books designed to be read on the Channel between Dover and Calais? There is evidently a great dearth of that kind of literature, for I have seldom seen any one engaged in reading while crossing the Channel. I never read during that delightful trip; not because I am seasick, but because I want every one to notice that I am perfectly well; and that end can best be achieved by walking the deck and singing softly to myself.

As has often been observed, nothing makes a man so unbearable as exemption from seasickness. Some three years ago I was crossing from Newhaven to Dieppe, and, being very ill, went down into the cabin, where there were, by actual count, thirty-one men who were deadly seasick, besides seven who had apparently died; and I made a hearty meal of cold ham and porter.

Just before the train left Dieppe, a gaunt American fellow-passenger came to me and said: "I suppose, Sir, you are an Englishman, ain't you?" To which I replied, with charming humor, that I was a Japanese. "All right," he continued. "It don't make a cent's worth of difference what you are. All I want to say is that if ever you come to the States, and make a voyage on one of our lake boats, and eat ham in the face of the suffering public, you'll be missing when that boat comes to land. I'd have drawed on you myself this afternoon if I hadn't been too sick to reach my gun. You hear me?"

Since that day I have never eaten ham in the presence of seasick people. I would even be willing to read during a Channel passage if there were any books fit for the purpose. I am waiting to see some new novel, say, of the advanced woman school, advertised as "the very book for the Channel passage."—W. L. Alden in The Idler.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James C. English, ex-President of the New-Haven County Bank, died suddenly yesterday, at New-Haven, Conn., while at luncheon. Mr. English was a member of one of the most prominent families in Connecticut. He was for many years the senior member of the firm of English & Mersick. Mr. English was sixty-one years of age.

—Thomas Barbour Mann died in Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday night. He was eighty-one years old. He was born in New-Hampshire, removed to Elizabeth in 1860, and practiced law there.

—Capt. W. L. Powell, United States Indian Agent at Neahbey, Washington, is dead. Capt. Powell was a native of Maryland.

—B. W. Lacey, ex-Judge of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, died at his home, in New-Kent County, Virginia, Wednesday.

Panthers After Dogs.

My friend and I were walking one afternoon down a path in the forest slopes toward Sangumputra, his dog, a fox terrier, some hundred yards ahead, when a panther sprang from the jungle and seized the dog by the back of the neck. We both shouted and ran to the spot, when the panther dropped the terrier and made off. The dog was found to have received only skin wounds, but had a wonderful escape, since the first grip by a panther's jaw suffices generally to break a dog's back.

It is, of course, never

THE ISOLDE AND CARESS

Fife and Watson's 40-Raters To Meet on the Thames To-Day.

BOTH ARE EXTREME TYPES OF YACHTS

The Caress Said to Be Similar to the Valkyrie, and the Isolde is a Reduced Ailsa—Other Big Races Arranged.

GLASGOW, May 8.—Fife's forty-rater Isolde, just built at Fairlie for Mr. Peter Donaldson of Glasgow, has been sent off to the English Channel to fly her colors—black, with a broad diagonal stripe of gold—in the Thames matches, the New Thames opening the season on the 17th, followed by the Royal Thames Yacht Club matches on the 18th. The Royal London usually makes a third day in the Thames opening matches, but its début is put off till June 7. This want of harmonious agreement will no doubt be referred to a recent "difficulty" in the Royal London, and the resignation of its flag officers. The New Thames channel match, from the Thames to Harwich, starts on the 25th inst., and the Royal Harwich Yacht Club regatta will occupy June 1, 3, and 4. The usual Channel match from Harwich back to the Thames has been abandoned this season, but the Channel match from the Thames to Dover, going outside the Godwind Sands, will start from the Nore on June 8.

With any breeze blowing, this match affords a rare test of weatherly qualities, but the interest will centre in the contest between Fife's new forty, Isolde and Watson new forty, Caress. Of course, Fife's new Ailso and Watson's Britannia will be there, and from knowing the course, it will be easier to give an idea of their comparative merits than it was even in the tideless waters of the Mediterranean.

In Fife's Isolde the novelty of her design is not less remarkable in her hull than in her canvas. The sail plan of Ailsa is considerably exaggerated in Isolde. The Ailsa alongside Britannia was discovered to be tender, and gave to the gusts more than the older cutter. Isolde will probably be more tender than Caress, but Fife has provided for this by keeping the breadth of the canvas low on the cutter. Her mainsail boom is extreme in length while her gaff is short, and looks shorter in consequence. Of course, the sail will lose some of its leverage to lay the cutter over, and the great length of the boom will twist the cutter up to windward at the same time. Isolde's head canvas is moderate in dimensions, but her balloon canvas will be extreme, with a jackyard in her balloon topsail that will more than counterbalance the short gaff of the mainsail. Of course, with the progress of events the masts of our racing cutters will be shortened and the mainsail boom lengthened to assist the lessening displacement, until the mainsail becomes a mere longitudinal strip and the hull the ghost of a hull. In the meantime there is reason to be satisfied that this crisis is distant.

That the younger Fife of Fairlie has accepted this prospect of the future can hardly be doubted. Watson is somewhat more strive against it, and is somewhat more conservative in his convictions. Watson's Caress left the Clyde under storm canvas, and so far it was impossible to judge of her performance. But the Thames will explain wherein Watson and Fife differ.

It is unfortunate that the Caress and the Isolde will have no English designed or built cutter fit to compete against. The only forty that will have a look in is Watson's Carina of last year, built by Messrs. Henderson of Glasgow for Admiral Montagu. The Admiral's two Southampton-built cutters, the Vendetta and Corsair, will no doubt be entered, but are already quite outclassed, as their designer, Mr. Alfred Payne of Southampton, has also been. Through the Isolde and Caress, a most valuable "line" can be drawn to counteract eccentricities if they are there, and lead us to understand if our yacht designers are really on the right road. In the matter of beam, it is hard to see where the Isolde can be beaten, since standing on her deck she shows about enough capacity to carry a couple of old-fashioned, narrow twenties inside. Looking back at the vagaries which the measurement rules have entailed, one feels comforted that the Yacht-Racing Association is not the Parliament, otherwise the country would be turned upside down.

At one time it was urged that the design and construction of yachts was of real practical value to the designers of the navy. It may be under this impression that a large class of our cruising yachtsmen sigh for plenty of head room and hotel comforts in a yacht. In the meantime, designers for the navy are accepting no hints from Watson or Fife, or even from Herreshoff.

The forty-rater Corsair, which has been burnishing her copper, following the Ailsa and the Britannia in the Mediterranean, has come back to Southampton to be recoppered. Mr. Popham, her owner, is an enthusiastic yachtsman, who allows his enthusiasm to overrun. He had a forty-rater designed by Fife, which was to wipe out all the other forty-raters by being rigged as a lugger; but, to show how he was hampered by the measurement, instead of being a shallow, beamy-hulled craft, she had to be built like a cutter, and, in consequence, she has been faster under the cutter rig.

Since it has been found that the lugger rig is the fastest for our smaller classes, with their shallow and beamy hulls, it is not impossible that a forty-rater of the same build, rigged as a lugger, may be found faster than the same craft would be under cutter rig. On the east coast of Scotland, the fishing boats are all luggers, with great beam, shallow hulls, and hollow bottoms, and these boats go to the windward of cutter-rigged and other vessels easily. With masts forty feet from deck to block, they carry their sail in a wonderful way, but prove rather helpless and unruly in a heavy sea and bad breeze. But it seems as if the lug sail, purchased up every tack, sits flatter than a cutter's mainsail, and well forward, drives a boat to windward as a cutter's rig will not do. Still, there is no prospect of a cup challenger being sent across the Atlantic under the lugger rig.

Herreshoff's new twenty-rater has at length provoked an English owner to place an order for a new twenty-rater with Fife, which cannot now be ready before the Clyde regattas in July, where she will meet the American. That she will be extreme in every way may be taken for granted. In this respect Fife will not be outdone by Herreshoff, and Fife has besides to defend the twenty-rater class from extermination by this new American Dakota.

The owners of the Clyde ten-raters are hoping to get quit of the Dakota, which has come home from the Mediterraen regattas by her owners desire to move her into the class of twenty-rater cruisers and giving her handicap time. This is very complimentary to the Dakota, but hardly so to Fife's three-year-old twenty-rater Zinita, which was the Clyde champion of her class. But the result would be the reformation of the Clyde ten-rater class as outclassed or crusing yachts including Fife's Lilith, new last year, and the only one of the tens who could fairly hold the Dakota at times.

The new one-rater class, all from Mr. G. Z. Watson's design, built by Sibbick of Cowes, Isle of Wight, for Clyde owners, are arriving in the Clyde by steamer from Cowes, and are to make an early racing start. The intention is to race them all round the Clyde yachting ports, more especially in the evenings, and since they will be towed from port to port by the steamer yachts of the owners a great deal of interest attaches to the novelty.

DREXEL AND ASTOR GIVE CUPS.

To be Raced For by New-York Yacht Club Boats This Year.

A general meeting of the members of the New-York Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's last night, at which Commodore Brown presided. The Committee on Club Stations was authorized to establish a station at Atlantic Highlands. A site for this has already been procured.

The officers of the United States cruiser New-York gave the members of the club a reception on the steamer yesterday afternoon, and a resolution was passed thanking them for their courtesy.

John R. Drexel has given two cups worth $1,500, and John Jacob Astor has also given cups to be raced for this season. The Regatta Committee will decide what classes of yachts shall compete for these trophies and when the races shall take place. The Regatta Committee will issue a schedule of club events to take place during the coming season at the end of this week, and will announce then when the races for the Drexel and Astor Cups wil be sailed.

Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, E. D. Morgan, Lloyd Phoenix, W. E. Iselin, and J. V. S. Oddie were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions of condolence on the death of ex-Rear Commodore Robert Center.

The following members were elected: H. Mortimer Billings, E. C. Clark, W. S. Schley, United States Navy; Frank G. Thomson, Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, Warham Whitney, Erickson Perkins, Henry S. Redmond, William Astor Chanler, Gilbert M. Plympton, Frank W. Sanger, John S. Kennedy, Alfred Lee Tyler, Walter Bowne, Clark A. Miller, Silas Casey, United States Navy, and Theodore F. Kane.

Rear Admiral B. Gherardi, United States Navy, and Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, were elected honorary members.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 16.—Passed West—Steam yacht Ava, John H. Gourlie.

Passed East—Steam yacht Katrina.

Rater Cara, George E. Ide, left here this afternoon for Richmond.

Yachts at anchor in this harbor—Schooner yacht Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig; sloop yachts Wacondah, Henry Doscher; Norata, Frederick M. Hoyt, and Banshee, Henry Doscher. Raters Pyxie, Mr. Fields, and Vorant II., George E. Tyson.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Work on spars for the yacht Vigilant has been begun at City Island. The mainboom has a length of 101 feet. Its diameter is 20 inches in the slings. The gaff is 59 feet 3 inches, and its diameter is 12 inches. The sticks are of Oregon pine, and both will be hollowed.

—A match race has been arranged between the twenty-five-footer Nettie Thorpe and the twenty-one-footer Americus of Bridgeport. It will be sailed off Stamford on Saturday, May 26. They are two old-time sandbaggers. They are of jib and mainsail rig.

—The sloop yacht Benita, Joseph Wilson of Brooklyn owner, arrived at Port Jefferson, L. I., yesterday from Boston. The boat was bought by Mr. Wilson a few days ago. She is 42 feet long, and will be overhauled and fitted out.

—The sloop yacht Truant, J. N. Kelly of Brooklyn, owner, was launched from the ways of the Greenport (L. I.) Harbor Improvement Company yesterday. The Truant has been thoroughly overhauled.

—The sloop yacht Wizard was put into the water at Greenport, L. I., Wednesday. She is owned by Col. Hester. The Wizard will go into commission in two weeks.

—The steam yacht Kanapaha, the Rev. William Moore, owner, arrived at Greenport, L. I., yesterday. Mr. Moore owns a fine cottage on Shelter Island.

—The annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club of Glen Cove, L. I., will take place on July 13.

BETTING ON THE RACES.

A Plan to Make It Possible—Entries for To-day's Sport.

While there was some dissatisfaction about the betting at the Brooklyn race track on the opening day, the general opinion was that racing with betting could be conducted under the new law most successfully. What little trouble existed about the betting was due to the fact that there were an unusual number of people at the track who had no acquaintance with the men who laid the odds, and that there were men never before heard of who were layers instead of backers.

The outcome of the whole situation will undoubtedly be the establishment of a club or association of some kind to which members of all the reputable city clubs will be eligible by the payment of a nominal fee. It is understood that the members of The Jockey Club are in favor of this plan, which will practically include the friendship of bookmakers, who must be members of the proposed club, though The Jockey Club will take no official recognition of the organization.

If the man who chooses to lay against the horses instead of betting on them is a member of the proposed club, there will be protection for both, just as there is in England, where the general setting place is Tattersalls. A bet on the horses there is considered as much a debt of honor as is one on a poker here, and unless a man pays he is tabooed in society, and posted in the circles in which both backers and layers move.

Such a scheme, it is expected, will put an end to all trouble as between backers and layers, and with it in operation, the "piker" of a bettor and the "shyster" of a layer will both be wiped out of existence. It will, in effect, be like a membership in the Stock Exchange for all concerned, and the rules as to making good engagements will be practically the same. A man's word will be taken until he proves a defaulter on his obligations. Then the rule in England which debars men from the courses may be put in force. The thing will regulate itself in a few days, when the "regulars" have had a chance at the game without the interference of the holiday crowd, such as always shows up on Handicap day.

The racing at the Brooklyn track will be resumed this afternoon, with what is, on the whole, a good card, the entries for the several races being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

Sabilla	105
Owlet	105
The Butterflies	105

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling.

Buckrene	110
Wernberg	110
Jack of Spades	110
Lustre	107
Prig	105
Frank Farmer	102
Factotum	100
Ornus	100
Claurece	91

THIRD RACE.—Amazon Stakes. Half a mile.

Floretta	120
Axiom	115
Bernardine	115
Ardath	115
Bloomer	115
Bessie Browning	115
Tenderness	115
Fascination	115

FOURTH RACE.—May Stakes. Selling. Six furlongs.

Sun Up	107
Liza	106
Irish Reel	105
Ridicule	104
Midgely	103
Miley	100
Pow Wow	100
Monte Carlo	94
Jessie Taral	92
Bombazette	92
Lady Richmond	92

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Half a mile.

Sir Carleton	107
Septour	105
Brisk	105
Premier	103
Heresy	103
Buccaneer	100
Carib	100
Modena	100
Hera	95
Lady Watson	95

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Sister Mary	110
Sir Knight	105
Our Jack	103
Stowaway	103
Patrician	102
Captain T	97
Aurelian	95

George F. Elliott, who is supposed to represent a Law Enforcement League of Brooklyn, is out with a long statement calling on District Attorney Ridgeway of Brooklyn to suppress what he assumes to be a violation of the racing law in Brooklyn on Wednesday. Mr. Elliott's long-winded letter loses much of its force from the fact that he was known to be connected with the notorious Peter De Lacey in the persecutions at the Brooklyn race track a year ago this Spring. Mr. De Lacey is still alive, is still an enemy of honest racing, an advocate of poolroom gambling, and a proprietor of gambling dens of various sorts in this city. It was asserted in Albany that Mr. Elliott was not entirely out of the reach of the men who were fighting against the maintenance of legitimate sport.

BANQUET BID UP.

Won a Selling Race—Cost Mr. Dwyer 1,510 Guineas to Retain.

LONDON, May 16.—The selling plate of 103 sovereigns for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction for 300 sovereigns, at Newarmet to-day, was won by M. F. Dwyer's Banquet. Sir James Miller's Drogo was second, and Capt. Lambton's Courante third. Other starters were Mr. John H. Platt's Skill, 126 pounds, (Alsopp;) Mr. J. Hammond's Macar, 126, (Rickaby;) Mr. D. Murphy's Belhomme, 110, (Pratt;) Mr. Ellis's Virago, 110, (T. Loates;) Mr. G. Blewitz's Monkeyboat, 110, (Madden;) Mr. L. Brassey's Chibiabos, 110, (Bradford;) Mr. E. R. Webb's Snickerington, 110, (Woodburn.)

The betting was 5 to 4 against Banquet, 7 to 2 against Drogo, 20 to 1 against Courante, 6 to 1 against Virago, 7 to 1 against Skill, and 20 to 1 against the others.

Skill was the first to get away, attended by Courante and Belhomme, with Monkeyboat close up and clear of Drogo and Banquet. They ran in this order to the distance, where Drogo took the lead, but Banquet, coming with a rush, overhauled him and won by half a length. Drogo was three lengths ahead of Courante.

When Banquet was put up for sale immediately after the selling plate race was ended the price rose by bids of £20 until an offer of £1,000 was made for him, when there was a pause.

Soon, however, the bidding was resumed, and continued until a bid of 1,510 guineas was made, at which price the horse was bought in by Mr. Dwyer.

The amount paid by Mr. Dwyer is almost without precedent, and rendered the race six times more valuable to the second horse than to the winner.

Fashionable Trotting Stock to be Sold.

Durland's Riding Academy has been given over to the trotters for a day, and the stock that is to be sold by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. is now quartered in the big building at Columbus Plaza. Most of these well bred steppers were brought from Fleetwood Park, where they were to have been sold on Tuesday, but the rain necessitated a postponement. The sale begins promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, the first consignment being from Willis Lake Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I. Among this lot is Corinthian, a very handsome stallion, by the Harry Clay that got the dams of Electioneer, St. Julien, and other noted performers and sires. Corinthian's dam, Corinne, was by Volunteer, out of the famous producer, Clara, dam of Dexter and Dictator.

Three head from Colorado will be sold after the first lot, and then come five more from Long Island. The original catalogue will be followed, after that, including the youngsters from California. All the matured and thoroughly broken horses will be shown in harness, and the others will be led.

Baltimore Trotting Races Postponed.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16.—Owing to rains last night, making the track at the Gentlemen's Driving Club very heavy, to-day's trotting races were postponed till to-morrow.

PREPARING FOR THE MEET

Cyclists Who Visit Coney Island Will Be Well Entertained.

SIX RUNS ARRANGED FOR JUNE 16

Executive Committee to Meet To-day to Select the Racing Officials —Handsome Prizes to Be Given.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Division Bicycle Meet is well pleased with the progress made in arranging the races. Chairman Fred W. Burns of the Track and Race Committee announced at a recent meeting of the committees that work on the track at Manhattan Beach was progressing very rapidly; that the grading and banking had been entirely completed, and that the workmen were now engaged in putting on the concrete surface; that the work seemed to be carried on in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

The Track and Race Committee also reported that entry blanks have been prepared for contestants who wish to compete in the several events on June 15, and that these entry blanks will be mailed during the present week. They can be obtained by addressing Chairman Fred W. Burns, Room 80 Times Building, New-York City.

Badges for the track officials will be ordered at once by Chief Consul Potter, who will also secure several thousand handsome badges to be worn by the league members who attend the meet. The selection of referee, judges, timers, and other officials will be considered at the meeting of the Track and Race Committee this afternoon, at its meeting-room in Times Building.

It has been determined by the managers of this meet that every prize will be of full value as advertised, and that in most cases the first prize will go to the extreme value allowed by racing rules. Several first prizes have already been selected, and as soon as the list is completed, a detailed announcement will be made. The number of entries will undoubtedly exceed that of any other meet held in this State.

Dr. Topham, Chairman of the Committee on Reception and Entertainment, announces that a meeting of his committee has been called to decide upon final arrangements. This committee is considering plans for using one of the armories in Brooklyn as a general reception hall for visiting League of American Wheelmen members, where refreshments will be served, badges issued to league members, and certificates signed, to enable visiting wheelmen to secure reduced rates of fare, and general league business transacted during the meet. Arrangements will also be made for a theatre party at one of the Brooklyn theatres, for Friday, June 14, where the entertainment will probably consist of high-class vaudeville.

Chairman Fuller of the Committee on Tours and Runs reported that his committee had taken up the work with enthusiasm, and that thus far six runs had been decided upon, for Sunday, June 16, as follows:

First—Run to Babylon and return. Distance, eighty miles. The start will be made from the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, at 8 A. M., and will be in charge of Capt. George A. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen. The expense to each rider will be 75 cents.

Second—Run to Freeport, L. I., starting from the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, at 9:30 A. M. Distance, forty five miles. The expense for each rider will be 50 cents. This run will be led by Capt. Henry Volckner of the Paramount Wheelmen.

Third—Run to Yonkers, by way of Central Park, Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive, and Washington Bridge. This run will start from Bedford and Division Avenues, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., and will be in charge of Capt. John J. Barton of the Williamsburg Wheelmen. Distance, forty-five miles. The expense will be 85 cents each.

Fourth—Run to Roslyn, starting from the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. Distance, fifty miles. Expense, 50 cents each. This run will be in charge of Capt. Bergen of the Bushwick Wheelmen.

Fifth—Run to Staten Island and Tottenville, including the sail across New-York Bay and Harbor. Total riding distance, thirty-five miles. Total expense, 80 cents each. This run will start from the arch at Prospect Park Plaza at 9 A. M., and will be led by Capt. Robert L. Smith of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

Sixth—Run to the Oranges, taking in the famous Irvington and Millburn course, and route along the Passaic River. This run will start from the Brooklyn Bicycle Clubhouse, at 84 Hanson Place, at 8:30 A. M., and will be in charge of Waldo E. Fuller of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. This party may be joined at the foot of Chambers Street, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., at which time the boat leaves. Total riding distance will be about thirty-five miles, and the total expense $1.50 each.

The Committee on Tours and Runs wishes to announce that its meetings are open to all representatives of the various clubs in Brooklyn and that should any other club desire to conduct a run not provided for in this list, the committee will be glad to hear from such club and make due announcement. Send all communications to W. E. Fuller, 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

The Committee on Programmes and Invitation reported that very satisfactory progress had been made in collecting advertisements, reading matter, and illustrations for the programmes. Very handsome half-tone portraits and specially-designed cover page have been secured, and the programme will be an exceptionally fine one. The committee urged the necessity of the widespread circulation of the fact that all of the proceeds of the meet are to be expended in the construction of a return cycle path from Coney Island, or the erection of guideboards on Long Island, and that, by reason of this, the earnest co-operation of manufacturers, merchants, and citizens generally in New-York and Brooklyn is confidently expected.

The Committee on Transportation reported that arrangements had been completed with the New-York Central, Pennsylvania, West Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-York, Ontario and Western, Erie, and several other roads for the transportation of league members who are going to the meet at one and one-third fares for the round trip. This committee will probably secure concessions from steamboat companies plying on the Hudson River, and perhaps from steamboat lines running to Coney Island.

Chief Consul Potter made the announcement that a supply of league buttons and committee buttons would be received from the manufacturers during the present week, and would be in the hands of Secretary and Treasurer W. S. Bull, 78 White Building, Buffalo, who will make due announcement by circular sent to league members.

RACING BOARD NEWS.

Chairman Gideon's Budget of Suspensions and Sanctions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The weekly bulletin of the League of American Wheelmen, just issued, is as follows: In accordance with the recommendation of the Racing Board of 1894 the suspensions placed upon the following-named riders will be removed on June 1, viz., John L. Brower, Thomas Brown, W. B. Farley, F. S. John, Edward Morris, and F. Schrack, all of Phoenixville, Penn., and vicinity.

The Buffalo Track Association has postponed its dates on National Circuit to Sept. 5 and 6. The Canadian loop of the National Circuit commences on Aug. 24 at Toronto, 26th at Brantford, 27th at Stratford, 28th at London, 29th at Woodstock, 30th at Petersborough, and 31st at Montreal, from which last-named place the racing men can easily get to Hartford on Sept. 2.

Official referees appointed are: A. Col, San José, Cal.; Sanford Plummer, San Francisco, Cal.; L. W. Ripley, Sacramento, Cal., and Albert Mott, Baltimore, Md. By vote of the board a deposit of $1, to be returned if the referee's decision is reversed, or forfeited if his decision is sustained, will hereafter be required from any rider appealing from the decision of the referee of a meet.

Four competing at unsanctioned races the following are suspended for thirty days from May 7: J. G. Barada, A. B. Nichols, G. T. Priest, J. Humphreys, T. Bond, F. R. Hattersly, R. T. Atkinson, H. Potter, W. Grayson, A. Powell, W. G. McRae, T. S. McPheerer, S. McCluney, S. Markle, B. Nugent, Jr., F. Amiar, O. Kohr, H. McK. Jones, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., and D. H. Schuyler, J. S. Reeves, E. Fretz and C. H. Cavin of Philadelphia.

Louis, Williams, and Davis Coburn, all of St. Louis, Mo., are transferred to Class B.

The following sanctions have been granted:

May 30—Babylon Wheelmen, Babylon, (L. I.,) N. Y.

Sept. 7—Norristown Wheelmen, Norristown, Penn.

May 18—State Intercollegiate Sports, State College, Penn.

May 18—E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 5-6—Buffalo Cycle Track Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

May 25—Century Cycle Club, Baltimore, Md.

May 30—York Wheel Club, York, Penn.

May 18—Rexleigh Athletic Club, Denver, Col.

May 30—Delta Wheel Club, Delta, Col.

May 30—Sons of St. George, San José, Cal.

June 25—Pacific Coast Turner Bund, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 22—Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 1—West Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Association, Meadville, Penn.

July 20—Riverside Wheelmen, New-York.

July 27—Riverside Wheelmen, New-York.

Aug. 3—Riverside Wheelmen, New-York.

May 30—H. G. Householder, Charleroi, Penn.

May 23—Elkland Bicycle Club, Elkland, Penn.

May 30—Arbor Athletic Club, Albany, N. Y.

May 14—Delancey School, Philadelphia, Penn.

May 16—Hot Springs Cycle Club, Hot Springs, Ark.

May 11—Kansas University Athletic Club, Lawrence, Kan.

May 14—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

July 4—Young Men's Temperance Society, South Bethelehem, Penn.

May 30—Independence Cycle Club, Independence, Iowa.

May 30—W. J. Dugra & Co., Bay City, Mich.

May 18—University of Chicago, Chicago, (field day.)

May 18—Cheyenne High School Athletic Club, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

May 30—Capital City Cycling Club, Lincoln, Neb.

May 30—E. W. Hewitt, Boone, Iowa.

Sept. 18, 19, 20—Fairbury Fair Association, Fairbury, Ill.

June 8—Rambling Wheelmen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Sept. 2—Rambling Wheelmen, Bridgeport, Conn.

May 30—R. H. Brigham & Co., Hudson, Mass.

May 30—Lee Driving Club, Lee, Mass.

May 18—Thornton Academy Athletic Association, Saco, Me.

May 20—W. M. Pryce, Mount Hermon, Mass.

Good Roads Association Meeting.

A meeting of the Good Roads Association was held last night in the Eagle Building, Brooklyn. It was announced that eighty-eight new members had joined during the last ten days. Clubs are requested to make their entries for the big parade on the cycle path by June 8, so that positions may be allotted. The $3,500 raised for the completion of the cycle path has been paid over, and there is now a small balance in the treasury. The semi-annual meeting of the association will be held on June 21, and on that occasion speeches will be made by Mayor Schieren, Park Commissioner Squier, City Works Commissioner White, Supervisor Dike, Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, St. Clair McKelway, Chief Consul Potter, Major Luscomb, Judge Greene, and "Squire" Rushmore.

Treasure House of News.

From The Fourth Estate.

The New-York Times is well keeping up its reputation of giving more reading matter than any other New-York daily. Particularly is this the case on Sundays, when the columns of The Times are a veritable treasure house of good literature as well as news.

Last Sunday The Times placed wheelmen under special obligation by presenting a full-page bicycle road map of the country within a radius of fifty miles of New-York.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—At the annual election of officers held by the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing, L. I., these officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President—H. M. Duncan; Vice President—G. E. Roullier; Secretary—R. B. Bailey; Treasurer—F. R. Long; Trustees—C. S. West and A. W. McCoy. Four new members were elected and twenty-eight candidates for membership proposed.

—The newly-organized Sayville (L. I.) Bicycle Club has elected the following officers: Francis Hoag, President; C. N. Aldrich, Vice President; Frank Howell, Secretary; Robert Nunns, Treasurer; A. O. Aibin, Captain; Frank Girger, First Lieutenant; Harry Benjamin, Second Lieutenant. The club will have their uniforms in time for a run on Decoration Day. The organization now has a membership of eighteen.

—The opening of the National Circuit races at Plainfield on Decoration Day promises to be an auspicious occasion in the Metropolitan District. The Crescent Wheelmen have invited Chairman Gideon to referee, and entries are now being received from nearly all of the cracks. Walter Sanger says that he hopes to make his first appearance at that time. Mr. Tech, the Secretary of the club, wrote to Dixie Hines, President of the Quill Club Wheelmen, advising him that the club would be transported from the Irvington-Millburn event, which takes place the same day, direct to the Crescent Wheelmen's track. The races will start at 2:30 o'clock. Zeigler will not appear at this meet, but will make his Eastern début at Waltham.

—The Springfield (Mass.) Bicycle Club is receiving many communications in regard to the use of its track for training, and the season may fairly be said to have begun, as Waltham opens the racing circuit on the 30th. Harry Tyler and F. B. Stowe, a Conway flier, who has recently joined the club, and Mansfield of Amherst, who is training for the intercollegiate races, are already on hand. Tyler and his trainer, A. E. Webb, who have just arrived from Louisville, Ky., report that they left Sanger there, and that he is in good condition. The Springfield Bicycle Club's roadhouse at North Wilbraham was formally opened last Saturday.

—The Kilpatricks, Charles G. and Madeline, the popular trick riders, will start Sunday morning at 5 o'clock from the circle at Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard to ride to Chicago. Their route will be to follow the New-York Central and Lake Shore Railroads. They are not going for a record, only a pleasure trip, and will stop at Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Cleveland, and give the those cities trick exhibitions in riding academies.

—Fred Titus writes The American Wheelman that he would be pleased to show Mike Dirnberger what class he is in. Dirnberger is reported to have said that as soon as Titus, Sanger, and several other well-known riders get into his (Dirnberger's) class, he would ride them. Titus thinks that he can give the Buffalonian a handicap in a race and beat him, and he is now in Louisville endeavoring to get on a match.

—The City Council of Elizabeth, N. J., has determined to punish all wheelmen who ride their machines on the sidewalks by fining them $5 for each offense, or ten days in the county jail. This is owing to numerous complaints being made by citizens that cyclists were violating the bicycle ordinance.

—The Montclair (N. J.) Athletic Club is having a fine quarter-mile cinder bicycle track built on its grounds on Valley Road, which will be completed by the first of next month. Races and athletic games will be held every Saturday when the baseball team plays away from home.

—The five-mile bicycle race of the Young Men's Christian Association of Orange, N. J., postponed from last Saturday, will be held on Saturday afternoon over the Central Avenue, Centre Street, South Orange Avenue, and Munn Avenue course.

—The Elizabeth (N. J.) Athletic Club cyclers will take a club run to Irvington on Decoration Day to witness the Irvington-Millburn race, in which they have entered as competitors Riders Brink, Appley, and Loehrs of the club.

—The Carteret Cycle Club, newly organized in Elizabeth, N. J., has issued handy club run cards to the members. The series begins May 22, and will end July 4. There will be no runs by the club during the rest of the Summer.

—Commissioner Brookfield yesterday awarded the contract for keeping in repair the asphalt pavement on Eighth Avenue. Bicyclists will be pleased at this news, as the avenue is a favorite route down town.

—The Alcyone Cyclers of Elizabeth, N. J., will hold their regular weekly run this evening.

HIT RUSIE HARD.

Pittsburg Had No Difficulty in Beating the New-York Nine.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 10; New-York, 3.
Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 6.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	14	6	.700
Cincinnati	13	8	.619
Chicago	13	9	.591
Boston	10	7	.588
Philadelphia	9	8	.529
Cleveland	10	9	.526
New-York	9	9	.500
Baltimore	7	7	.500
St. Louis	9	14	.391
Brooklyn	7	11	.389
Washington	6	11	.353
Louisville	5	12	.294

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 16.—Hawley was too much for New-York to-day, only giving the visitors five hits. Rusie was hit hard, especially in the sixth and eighth innings. Cross played a poor game at short, his errors being costly, but atoned somewhat by timely batting. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	1	2	2	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	12	0	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	1
Bierb'r, 2b.	1	2	1	1	4	1
Cling'n, 3b.	1	0	3	1	0	0
Cross, ss.	2	2	0	3	3	0
Kinslow, c.	1	1	4	0	0	0
Hawley, p.	1	2	0	2	2	0
Total	10	13	27	10	9	3

New-York.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bannon, lf.	1	2	1	2	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Davis, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0	0
V'n H'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stafford, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	5	2	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	0	4	0
Fuller, ss.	0	1	4	2	2	0
Total	3	5	24	13	4	1

Pittsburg ..... 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 5 .—10
New-York ..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; New-York, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 2; off Rusie, 4. Three-base hit—Cross. Two-base hits—Beckley, Cross. Sacrifice hit—Clingman. Stolen bases—Stenzel, Smith, (2,) Clingman, Bannon, (2,) Tiernan, Doyle, (2,) Stafford. Passed balls—Kinslow, 1; Farrell, 1. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

CHICAGO'S HEAVY BATTING.

Stein's Curves Lost Their Charm and Brooklyn Was Defeated.

CHICAGO, May 16.—But for the errors of Everett and Stewart in to-day's game, Brooklyn would have been shut out. In the eighth inning Everett and Stewart made two errors, allowing the Brooklyns to score 3 runs. Chicago pounded Stein for eighteen hits, one of which was a home run and five were two-baggers. Anson's batting was a feature, he making a double and two singles. Kittredge's home run in the sixth, a drive to the centre field fence, is the longest of the season. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, rf.	0	3	0	0	1	
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	2	1	1	
Wilmot, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	
Anson, 1b.	2	3	9	2	0	
Lange, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	
Everett, 3b.	1	3	2	3	4	
Stewart, 2b.	2	3	3	3	4	
Kittredge, c.	1	1	3	3	0	
Griffith, p.	0	1	2	1	0	
Total	9	18	27	12	10	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	1	0	1	
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	
Anderson, lf.	1	0	4	0	0	
Hines, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Daly, 2b.	2	1	2	1	1	
Corcor'n, ss.	1	1	2	2	1	
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	
Dalley, c.	0	0	0	2	0	
Stein, p.	0	1	1	6	0	
Total	5	7	27	12	3	

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	2	9—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 6. First base by errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 7. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Stein, 1. Struck out—By Griffith, 3. Home runs—Kittredge. Two-base hits—Anson, Lange, Stewart, (2.) Griffin, Ryan. Sacrifice hit—Everett. Stolen bases—Shindle, Wilmot, Lange. Ump

REAR ADMIRAL ALMY DEAD

He Served Longer on Sea than Any Other Naval Officer.

HIS BRAVERY OFTEN RECOGNIZED

Retired in 1877, Having Reached the Age Limit—Did Gallant Service During the War of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Rear Admiral John J. Almy, retired, died at his residence in this city this morning, after a long illness. Mrs. Almy, Miss Almy, and Charles G. Almy, the eldest son, were at his bedside when the end came. Admiral Almy leaves two other sons, Lieut. William E. Almy of the Fifth Cavalry and Lieut. Augustus C. Almy of the United States ship Hasler, and another daughter, Mrs. John T. Haines, wife of Lieut. Haines of the Fifth Cavalry, now stationed at Springfield, Mass.

John J. Almy was born at Newport, R. I., April 24, 1814. At the age of fifteen he became a midshipman, and was assigned to the United States ship Concord, stationed in the Mediterranean, and afterward to the Ontario, on the coast of Brazil. He was examined and promoted to be Passed Midshipman July 3, 1835. After serving as acting Master and Navigator, he was commissioned in 1841 as Lieutenant. He served on the United States brig Bainbridge, in the West Indies; the frigate Macedonian, on the coast of Africa, and the line-of-battle-ship Ohio. While connected with the latter vessel Lieut. Almy took part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuspan, during the Mexican war. In 1848, during the naval occupation of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, he took charge of one of the forts.

He was employed in the coast survey on the Chesapeake Bay and the sea coast of Virginia for five years. He was commanding the United States steamship Fulton, on the coast of Central America in 1857, when Gen. Walker and his filibustering party surrendered to Rear Admiral Paulding on board of that vessel at Nicaragua. In reference to his services here, Admiral Paulding said: "Lieutenant Commander Almy performed his part exceedingly well and is an officer who can be relied upon at all times."

He was commissioned as Commander April 24, 1861, and served on the South Carolina, Connecticut, and Juniata. While in command of the Connecticut he captured and sent in four noted blockade-running steamers with valuable cargoes and ran ashore and destroyed four others. He was commissioned as Captain March 3, 1865. While on the coast of Brazil, in command of the Juniata, he rescued the Brazilian brig Americo and crew from shipwreck with great danger to himself and his crew, for which service he received the thanks of the Emperor of Brazil. He was commissioned as Commodore in 1869. Four years later he was commissioned as Rear Admiral and took command of the United States naval forces in the Pacific Ocean.

For the services rendered by the two United States vessels, Pensacola and Benicia, during the revolution in Panama in 1871, Rear Admiral Almy received the thanks of the Panama Railroad Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and all of the Consuls and the foreign merchants at Panama.

In 1875 his Majesty King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands presented Rear Admiral Almy with the insignia of the Order of Kamehameha I., in appreciation of the courtesies and attentions bestowed upon his Majesty during his visit to the United States, the King and his suite having been conveyed to and from the islands in United States ships under command of the Rear Admiral.

He was in command of the United States naval forces in the Pacific for two years and eight months, returning to the United States in July, 1876. He performed altogether twenty-seven years and ten months' sea service, the largest amount credited to any officer of the navy at the time of his retirement, and he served fourteen years and eight months on short or other duty.

In April, 1877, he was retired, having reached the age prescribed by law.

MELVIN FELL TO HIS DEATH

HE WAS AT WORK ON THE TRACT SOCIETIES BUILDING.

While Crossing a Hoistway He Either Made a Misstep or the Plank Tilted with His Weight.

Michael Melvin, a laborer, while at work yesterday afternoon in the new building of the American Tract Society, Nassau and Spruce Streets, fell through the hoistway from the fourteenth to the ninth floor and was killed.

Melvin was employed as a plasterer's helper, and it was his duty to supply Joseph Wood and James Farrell with dry mortar, which was brought up to the floor in bags on the elevator, and to assist in mixing the mortar.

The only man who saw the accident was John Winn of 119 West Sixtieth Street, also a plasterer's helper, who was working near Melvin. He says that Melvin started to get a pail of water. He had to cross the opening of the hoistway, over which some planks were laid. As he stepped upon the planks, either they tilted or he made a misstep and fell backward down the shaft.

He struck on the ninth floor and was found there unconscious by his fellow-workmen. An ambulance was summoned, but the surgeon who accompanied it found that the man was dead. His death was doubtless instantaneous. The body was badly mangled. It was removed to the Oak Street Police Station and thence to an undertaker's shop.

Melvin was a native of Ireland, thirty-six years old, and lived with his wife and three children at 233 East Ninety-ninth Street.

This is the second fatal accident that has occurred during the erection of the building. In February last, while at work excavating for the foundation, an Italian laborer was struck on the head by a large stone. His skull was broken.

Peter Jansen, forty years old, of 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was working yesterday on the sixth floor of a building at 50 Eldridge Street, when he lost his balance and fell through the airshaft to the cellar. An ambulance was called and the man was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said that he was hurt internally and would probably die.

PRAISE FOR THE CINCINNATI

Rear Admiral Meade Picks Her Out as a Queen of Cruisers.

The motto "Swift and Ready," inscribed on the break of the Cincinnati's after deck, is one which the builders of the ship made appropriate, so far as speed is concerned, and which the crew have done their best to make a descriptive one.

The following extract from an interview with Rear Admiral Meade, published in The New-York Times May 1, has been pasted on the bulletin board of the cruiser:

"Concerning the individual performances and characteristics of the different vessels, the Admiral said that, while all of the ships had done well, there was no word of praise too high for the Cincinnati. Like an old-time cruiser, he said, she was always up to the mark. Never could she be caught napping. Her officers were always alert and vigilant, and the crew was one that any commander in chief would be proud of. The crew of the New-York he also considered splendidly disciplined, and the general cleanly condition in which the fine cruiser had been kept worthy of special commendation."

Capt. Henry Glass commands the vessel. Her executive officer is Lieut. Commander J. D. I. Kelley.

Rumors About President Mayer.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—The rumor that President Charles F. Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio contemplated resigning his office was in circulation again to-day. It was said that Mr. Mayer wished to devote all his time to his coal interests, which are large. He is President of the Consolidation Coal Company, which concern is principally owned by stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The rumor of Mr. Mayer's retirement from the railroad presidency has been current before, and repeatedly denied. Among those best informed no credence is given to the report.

HEAVY FINES FOR BICYCLE RIDERS

Mr. De Witt of the West End Protective Association Says He Will Stop the Riding Without Lights.

The seventeen bicyclists who were arrested Wednesday night for riding without lights in the Western Boulevard paid, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice Deuel, unusually heavy fines for their offense. Most of them received a five-dollar penalty; a few were fined $3. The usual fine had been $1, but this was increased Tuesday to $2, at the suggestion of Thomas De Witt of 133 West Seventy-eighth, who is causing arrests in behalf of the West End Protective Association.

The riders arraigned yesterday were Edward Coen, 211 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; Claude Bearens, 106 Bank Street; Joseph Ashley, 792 Ninth Avenue; Joseph Staff, 164 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; George Smith, 3 Bank Street; John Gleason, 403 West Sixty-sixth Street; Thomas J. Baester, Greenpoint; Charles Berghardt, 787 Amsterdam Avenue; James R. Nash, 111 East Thirty-ninth Street; Lewis Jacoby, 27 East Seventy-sixth Street; Roland R. Conklin, 238 West Seventy-third Street; Lewis Renkly, 323 West Forty-fourth Street; Edward Galt, 460 West Eighteenth Street; Lawrence B. Myers, nephew of ex-Controller Myers, 5 West Fifty-third Street; Ernest Fessmer, 23 Amsterdam Avenue; Frank T. Neely, 34 Gramercy Park, and Edward C. Moen, 808 West Seventy-seventh Street.

The three-dollar fine was imposed on those whose lamps were warm when the arrests were made, showing that they had recently been lighted. Among the fortunates was young Myers.

Mr. De Witt says his crusade is not ended. "I mean to put a stop to this reckless and dangerous practice of riding unlighted wheels," he declared yesterday. "Nor will I discriminate in causing arrests. Why, only the other night two of those whose arrest I caused were members of my club. I went to the station and furnished bail for them."

CLAIMS $100,000 FROM NEW-YORK

John Roberts Was Falsely Imprisoned for 21 Months and Itemizes His Damages Against the State.

John Roberts of 356 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, falsely accused of having committed a burglary in the house of William H. Green of Long Island City on Dec. 22, 1876, was indicted by the Grand Jury of Queens County and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Jan. 24, 1877. Justice Pratt, who presided, sentenced him to twenty years in Sing Sing.

After serving twenty-one months, proofs of Roberts's innocence were discovered, and Gov. Robinson pardoned him on Oct. 21, 1878. The unfortunate man's citizenship rights were not restored to him, however, until the 15th of last month.

At the time of his arrest, Roberts was running a saloon at 99 James Street, and a restaurant at 66 Bleecker Street. He lost both of these places after his conviction, and which he was released, it is asserted, he found himself a pauper.

Through his attorney, Roberts has put in a claim before the Board of Claims at Albany for $100,000 damages against the State, made up of the following items:

Loss of income from the business at 99 James Street, 657 days at $10 per day	$6,570.00	
Loss of income from the business at 66 Bleecker Street, 22 months, at $100 per month	2,200.00	
Loss of business and property at 99 James Street	1,000.00	
Loss of property at 66 Bleecker Street	1,300.00	
For counsel and other legal expenses	1,700.00	
		$12,770.00
Interest on above from Jan. 4, 1877, to date, at 6 per cent. per annum		$14,068.28
Damages for injury to reputation, pain, suffering, &c.		75,000.00
Total		$101,838.28

This claim, as far as known, is the first one of the kind ever put forward against the State.

TALKED TO FRIENDS, SHOT HIMSELF

John W. Murray, Assistant Stage Manager of the "Aladdin, Jr." Company, Gave No Reason for Suicide.

John W. Murray, assistant stage manager of the "Aladdin, Jr." company, now at the Broadway Theatre, killed himself with a revolver yesterday in his room, 270 West Thirty-eighth Street, in the presence of Hugh Chatham and George Bolingbrooke, members of the company, and his intimate friends. Those who knew him can give no reason for his suicide, but they suspect it was caused by a love affair.

Murray had been chatting with Chatham and Bolingbrooke just before he shot himself. When he was dead his companions found three notes scrawled on a single sheet of paper. One was addressed to them and William McCarthy, collectively. It read:

To Mc., Geo., and Chat:

My Dear Friends: What I am about to do will cause you to think. Your troubles have been my troubles; my troubles belong to me. We have had good times and all that, but this is my time. J. W. MURRAY.

The second note stated that his friends were not to blame. The third was a request to William McCarthy of the "Aladdin, Jr." company to pack Murray's trunk.

Murray was twenty-eight years old. His father and mother live in Chicago, and his body will be sent to them. He had been connected with the Henderson Extravaganza Company for six years, starting as a callboy.

ALBERT D. BOARDMAN NOT ELIGIBLE

Must Have New Commissioner on the Jerome Park Reservoir Appraisal.

The Commissioners of Appraisal for taking land for the new Jerome Park reservoir were to give a hearing to property owners yesterday at 2 Tryon Row.

A number of persons were on hand with counsel, when Mr. Connolly of the Corporation Counsel's office announced that Albert D. Boardman, one of the new Commissioners, was ineligible, and the commission could not go on.

The ineligibility of Mr. Boardman was owing to the fact that he lived on Staten Island and is not a resident of New-York County.

Mr. Boardman and John De Witt Warner were recently appointed by Judge Dykman to succeed Gen. B. F. Tracy and ex-Mayor Gilroy. The other Commissioner is ex-Mayor Franklin Edson.

Mr. Connolly announced that the hearing would be postponed until 10 A. M., June 4, and that in the meantime an application would be made to Justice Dykman or some other Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint a Commissioner in Mr. Boardman's place.

NEW POLARIZING PHOTO-CHRONOGRAPH

A Scientific Device for Determining the Speed of Projectiles.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has made an appropriation of $2,225 for the further development of a "new polarizing photo-chronograph," an instrument used for the measuring of velocities of projectiles.

This device is the joint invention of Prof. A. C. Crehore of Dartmouth College, and First Lieut. George O. Squier, Third Artillery, United States Army. The instrument now employed is the Boulenge chronograph, the invention of a Frenchman, and the determination of the velocity of a projectile by this instrument depends ultimately upon the distance which a weight has fallen between the time that the projectile cuts the wire of the first and second screens—usually placed about a hundred feet from one another.

The essential point of the Squier-Crehore invention is an imponderable camera-shutter, possessing no inertia, and therefore capable of moving in perfect unison with a controlling electric current.

The Best Company.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fuddy—Have you many acquaintances?

Duddy—No; and I don't want any. It is the people one does not know who are the most agreeable company.

MONEY SAVING FRIDAY

No more than any day on most things, but whatever in the way of cripples or limpers the remorseless weekly stock cleaning brings to light gets a price mark that should set it jumping for the door.

SILK REMNANTS

Heavier the harvest, richer the gleaning. Silks flying out as if struck by a whirlwind—such a scattering of odd lengths left behind as will gladden any thrifty woman's heart.

Three lots for Friday—hodge-podges of every Silk sort that has been active.

25c, 58c, 90c,

and the pieces in each lot are at almost exactly half what all-the-week prices have been.

Short lengths of fancy Grenadines are very tempting at the Black Silk counter.

Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS

Remnants of 3 to 8 yards; heaps of them—checks, plaids, mixtures, fancy cheviots and a scattering of fine French crepons in day and evening shades. Some were 38c, some 45c, some were quick sellers at 75c. On Friday they may go at **20c**—on sale at 10 A. M.

2,000 yds. all-wool and silk-wool Suitings in twenty of this season's newest weaves and colorings—silk stripes, neat Persian mixtures, checks, and plaid effects—may go at **48c**; have been 58c to $1.25. On sale at 2 P. M.

In and Near Rotunda.

WASH DRESS GOODS

Five hundred remnants colored Swiss, 15c kind, at **6c.**

Fourth Avenue.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Rummages the stock; not a mean yard in it. There's a quality gauntlet to run before any flaxen thing gets on to those shelves.

Good quality huck Towels, knotted fringe, at **12 1-2c**; large, plain, hemmed, **16c.** Extra quality and large, **20c**; special value, hemstitched, **25c.**

Large cream Turkish Bath Towels, **12 1-2c.**

Irish bleached Table Damask, 71-in. wide, small and large designs and running designs, $1 quality, at **75c** the yd.

Irish Damask, good assortment of patterns, strong, **63c** the yd.

Full-size Dinner Napkins, $3.25 quality, at **$2.50** doz.

Fine Dresden fringed white Lunch Cloths with 1 doz. Doylies to match, 2x2, 2x2½, and 2x3 yds., **$2, $3, $4** the set; worth $4, $6, and $8.

New sheer Grass Linen Suitings, natural color, at **25, 30, 35c.**

Buff and natural-color Dress Linings, **20, 25, 30c** yd.

Brown Drills for boys' suiting, **20, 25,** and **30c** yd.

White linen Ducks and Drills, fancy linen Ducks for women's vests and suits.

Fourth Avenue.

HOME DECORATING

No wonder the women are delighted with those Japanese silk, gold embroidered, Pillow Tops at **37c.** They are 26 inches square and never before under $1.

Fifty combinations of Drapery Silk, 32 in., fine quality, handsomely painted in many colors, for cushion tops and general draping, **45c** instead of $1.

Broadway.

SOAPS, 3 CAKES, 10c

With the maker's name on it, you'd pay four times as much.

Broadway.

CAPES—JACKETS—SUITS

Summer is almost next door—with a shiver and a tear. Here are the clothes to suit every mood—from capricious May to dog-days.

Just a handful of pretty Capes in tan and navy blue cloth, prettily embroidered, that have been $18 to $35, to go at **$10** and **$15.**

A little lot of tan covert cloth Jackets, **$2;** originally $5.

Natty Jackets in navy blue cheviots, with extra large sleeves, **$5.**

Duck Blazer Suits at **$1.50, $2, $5,** and **$7.50.**

Eton Duck Suits, **$1.50** and **$2.**

Serge Blazer Suits, **$11, $12, $13.50, $16,** and **$17.50.**

Fine black cheviot Skirts, lined throughout, large, full sleeves, **$6;** you'd pay $8 anywhere else.

Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS

Better than you think possible at **75c.** Just as surprisingly good at every price step above.

Wrappers of standard quality chintz, ruffle around yoke, large sleeves, **75c.**

Wrappers of standard quality chintz, round yoke, with tight-fitting back in fancy indigo and mourning colors, extra large sleeves, **$1.**

Wrappers of fine quality percale, yoke trimmed with wide ruffle, extra large sleeves, **$1.50.**

Figured lawn Wrappers, ruffle over shoulders, ruffle and yoke trimmed with fancy stitching, large sleeves, **$2.50.**

Figured lawn Wrappers, full front and tight back, collar trimmed with fancy stitching, very large sleeves, **$1.75.**

Very fine figured lawn Wrappers, with two ruffles over shoulders, ruffles, yoke, collar and cuffs trimmed with fancy stitching, **$3.**

Wrappers of dark ground sateen, ruffle around yoke, trimmed with ribbon, extra large sleeves, **$2.50.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR

Don't waste a thought on qualities—they are right or the things wouldn't be here.

Women's lisle thread Vests, ecru and white, low neck, short sleeves, and no sleeves, **35c**; 3 for **$1.**

Women's lisle thread Combination Suits, high and low neck, short sleeves, at **75c** and **$1.**

Children's plain and ribbed cotton Hose, tan shades, 2 pairs for **25c**; were 25c the pair.

Children's ribbed and plain cotton and lisle thread Hose, **10c** the pair; were 50c. Red.

Children's ribbed Jersey Vests and Drawers, **25c** each.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

$1 UMBRELLAS

you think are mean. See if these are. Twilled Union and Helvetia, 26 in., hardwood natural sticks, paragon frames, and good for wear. Same, with Dresden handles, prettily painted, at **$1.25.**

Broadway.

SILK BELTS, 50c

Half a hundred new style buckles, with and without initials; silver plated—but as good as silver for the wear you'll want. These **50c** Belts are but one note in the scale. We are building the biggest and best Belt store you've ever seen.

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

MISS ARMSTRONG EXONERATED

The Teacher Freed of Horsewhipping Charges, but Complainant is Bitter Against School Trustees.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Education held here tonight, the committee appointed at the request of Miss Edith Armstrong, a teacher in the public school, to investigate the horsewhipping charges made against her by William Joyce, rendered a report exonerating the teacher.

In his complaint Mr. Joyce alleged that his son, William, and Edward Gleason were severely horsewhipped by Miss Armstrong, and were held during a part of such whipping by Principal William M. Peck; that the teacher was in the habit of flogging the pupils before the classes, and that on numerous occasions she had thrown the boys on the floor, and, holding them by placing her knee on their chests, pounded them with books.

Miss Armstrong admitted having whipped the boys, but claims that the whipping was not unduly severe, and says that she only struck them on the necks and bodies when they attempted to disarm her.

Trustee Robert S. Munson, Chairman of the committee named to investigate the charges, and Principal Peck reported that they and Trustee L. W. Ensign had made a preliminary examination in Mr. Joyce's presence, and they were agreed that the charges were without foundation and that no public investigation was necessary. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

William Joyce this evening said he was far from satisfied with the investigation made by the committee appointed by the Board of Education. He said he was hastily summoned to the school a few days ago, and arrived after the session was over. He alleges that Mr. Peck conducts the school in a most undignified manner, and frequently calls the boys by nicknames; that only yesterday Miss Armstrong spoke in a contemptuous manner of Mr. Peck before her class; that at the so-called investigation Mr. Peck admitted that he had called scholars into his private office on the pretense of examining their work, and had then catechised them on their answers to be given before the investigating committee. The investigation held was a "whitewashing" affair, Mr. Joyce says, and he will demand an examination into the charges specified in his complaint. He will use other means, he says, to have the facts in the case brought out if the School Trustees refuse to properly investigate them.

Southern Iron Exported.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Not long ago a man would have been set down as a lunatic who talked of the Southern export of iron to foreign countries. Now the trade is rapidly on the increase and bids fair to become an immense source of income.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

William's Bridge Gas and Electric Light Company: To manufacture and use electricity for producing light, heat, or power in the village of William's Bridge, Westchester County; capital, $30,000. Directors—Charles H. Royce, William L. Johnson, James Thatcher, Franklin Paddock of New-York City, and J. F. Tracy of Larchmont, N. J.

Haicyon Land Company of the village of Millbrook, Duchess County; capital, $80,000. Directors—Charles M. Wendt and Thomas Taft of Cornwall Landing, Orange County, H. C. Gibson and H. S. B. Staples of New-York City.

The Central Bridge Water Company: To supply with water the town of Schoharie, and its inhabitants in the vicinity of the village of Central Bridge; capital, $25,000. Directors—Daniel W. Jenkins, Wallington D. Becker, John W. Wessell, Fred R. Farquhar, Frank C. Gordon, E. L. Johnson, and Charles O. Williams of Central Bridge.

INSANE CONVICTS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE

They Overpower a Watchman in the Rhode Island Prison.

PROVIDENCE, May 16.—At the State Institution early this morning two insane inmates escaped, and a third was captured in an attempt to regain his liberty after a determined conflict with the guard.

The men at liberty are Lester Egan and Thomas McDermott; the one captured is a man named Hagan, a well-known incorrigible in the insane asylum. Egan was committed some time ago for burglary; McDermott had also served in the State prison for a felony, and both had been remanded to the insane department by order of the Supreme Court on account of alleged mental infirmities. Hagan had likewise been in the care of the criminal department before being transferred to the insane wards, and the trio formed a dangerous combination.

Some time last evening Egan broke through the heavy wire netting that covers the transom of his door. He then crawled through the transom and dropped quietly to the floor. Egan unfastened the door of Hagan's cell and released him, and both then entered the cell of McDermott and concealed themselves under the bed. When Watchman Clements was going his rounds, McDermott asked for a drink of water. As he leaned over the bed Egan threw a bolster over the watchman, whereupon Hagan and McDermott took a hand. One of the three seized the keys of the building, and all started for the outside. By means of the keys the barred door was opened, a window raised, and Egan and McDermott jumped through, ran across the open space, and disappeared in the darkness.

Hagan was not so lucky, for Watchman Clements at the barred door seized Hagan and held him. Hagan was then forced back to his cell and locked up.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Laurel House

OF LAKEWOOD.

OPEN UNTIL JUNE FIRST.

Among the Spring attractions are Golf, Drag Hunting, Boating, Bicycling, Driving, and Tennis.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.

THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

Instruction—City Schools.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Instruction—Country Schools.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT NANTUCKET.—For boys wishing to do special work, and boys wishing to make up college conditions; delightful home life; for information inquire F. P. JOHNSON, 578 5th Av.

Public Notices.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows: An act for the relief of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association of the City of New-York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon said bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on May 20th, 1895, at 12 M.

[Signed,] WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.

Dated City Hall, New-York, May 11th, 1895.

Boarders Wanted.

41 st. 48 EAST.—Large and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

308 WEST 35th ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; front and back parlor; all new; convenient to all theatres.

631 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 53D St.—Nicely furnished square room with private family.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 135, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 278 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT, AND ON THE SHORES OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

A NEW illustrated book, describing this unequalled summer resort section, offering the BEST TABLE BOARD, hospitable people, outdoor pleasures, fishing, boating, or perfect rest. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. Prices from $4 per week upwards.

Mailed free, on application to

A. W. ECCLESTONE, or S. W. CUMMINGS, G. P. A., 353 Broadway, New York. G. P. A., St. Albans, Vt.

CONNECTICUT.

Pequot House and Cottages

NEW-LONDON, CONN.

WILL OPEN ON JUNE 1.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address

Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Opens June 1st.

Romer Gillis, Manager, 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH

NEWCASTLE, N. H.

Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.

OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.

Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.

Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.

We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.

FRANK JONES, Proprietor. W. K. HILL, Manager.

Mr. W. K. Hill will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, and at his office, 3 Park Place, for one week, beginning May 20, where he will be pleased to meet interested parties, or if desired will call at residence.

White Mountains.

PROFILE HOUSE,

White Mountains, N. H.

Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1. New-York office, (in charge of F. A. Budlong,) Windsor Hotel, and from 10 to 12 each morning at N. E. Summer Resort Association, No. 3 Park Place.

TAFT & GREENLEAF.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

Hotel Breslin.

SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH. NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER. Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of

J. H. KING, of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA. N. Y. address, Gilsey House.

HATHAWAY INN,

Deal Beach, N. J.

Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished; everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address THOMAS & WELCH, Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

West End Hotel and Cottages.

OPENS ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE FOR THE SEASON OF 1895.

Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE, 52 Broadway, (Room 39.)

D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J. OPENS JUNE 5.

Very favorable rates during June. Apply 309 Broadway, Room 1,313, W. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

NEW-YORK.

Millbrook Inn,

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., IS NOW OPEN.

Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

1,000 ISLANDS.

Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels, modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms.

H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged, N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y. Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices. D. J. SPRAGUE.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN HOTEL,

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

OPENS JUNE 22.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHASSET

House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.

New-York Office Now Open.

For terms and circulars, call or address THOMAS H. BRUSH, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. FURNISHED COTTAGES for HOUSEKEEPING.

Catskills.

NEW GRAND HOTEL, Western Catskill Mountains,

OPENS JUNE 27. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY.

Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION 2,500 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address S. J. CORNELL, HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Broadway and 36th St., New-York City.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE,

KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15. J. R. PALMER, Proprietor. who may be seen at the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and 42d St., N. Y., with diagrams.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, now open, 1½ hours from New-York; fine scenery; free from malaria and mosquitoes; three cottages to let. Address, J. W. MEAGHER.

Adirondacks.

ST. HUBERT'S INN.

New, strictly first-class, in the midst of the grandest scenery in the ADIRONDACKS. Near the beautiful AU SABLE LAKES. Opens June 15. Special rates for the early season.

BEEDE & HOUGHTON, Prop's.

Beedes, Essex Co., New-York. At Fifth Av. Hotel May 28-30.

HOTEL DEL MONTE

opens May 15.

This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.

For rates, &c., address J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

HOTEL WAWBEEK.

Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for May. Write for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

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ROCKY POINT INN.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

Saratoga.

Pure air, pure water, medicinal springs, lovely drives, inspiring

CONEY ISLAND'S BIG FIRE

Entire Centre of the Place, Except the Bowery, Destroyed.

LOSS WILL AMOUNT TO $250,000

Supposed to Have Been Set by Tramps Purposely or Accidentally — Brooklyn to be Sued for the Losses.

A large section of Coney Island, embracing the busiest part of West Brighton, was fireswept yesterday morning, and in less than two hours nearly $250,000 worth of property was reduced to ashes.

Stubenbord's, the St. Nicholas, and the Iron Pier Hotels, the Post Office, and two apartment houses owned by John Y. McKane were destroyed. The greater portion of the burned district belonged to the Faul Bauer estate, of which John Y. McKane obtained control by means that Mrs. Bauer has since claimed were fraudulent.

The fire annihilated every vestige of building between Feltman's Pavilion and the tall observatory, bounded by Surf Avenue, Maiden Lane, Sea Beach Walk, and Arcade Walk. About four acres of territory were strewn with smoking ruins. Besides the many business places burned, nearly 100 families were made homeless, and in some instances penniless, by the fire.

Few of the buildings destroyed were insured, because of the almost prohibitive rates demanded by fire insurance companies for Coney Island risks. Several property owners recently canceled their insurance policies on that account. Many of the business men burned out paid a season's rent within the last few days.

Nearly every one who lost property in the fire announced yesterday that he would bring suit against the City of Brooklyn to recover the full amount of his loss, because the city had failed to give Coney Island the protection of a paid Fire Department, which was promised when the town of Gravesend was annexed to Brooklyn.

The fire was fought by the volunteer companies of Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, and Gravesend, and Hose Company No. 1 of Brooklyn. The fireboat David A. Boody responded to calls for assistance, but was unable to get within a stream's distance of the flames.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been started by tramps who have made their headquarters in a small extension connected with Victor Leavitt's photograph gallery, in Sea Beach Walk, opposite Charles Feltman's picnic pavilion, which adjoins the ice toboggan slide. Smoke was seen there about 10:10, and a moment later the entire building was enveloped in a sheet of flame. The chemicals stored in the gallery added zest to the blaze.

There was great excitement instantly in that section of the island, for all the neighboring buildings were frame, and past experience with fires had taught the residents that nothing could prevent a conflagration. They hastened to remove their goods from the houses and hotels. The wind was southwest, and drove the flames in a northeasterly direction, thus saving Feltman's pavilion and the entire Bowery.

The four Coney Island fire companies, under Chief Robert J. Sutherland, were quickly at the scene, but a deficient water supply prevented them from getting a stream on the fire within twenty minutes, and then their efforts to prevent the spread of the fire were unavailing. The flames leaped to Kuhlman's Metropolitan Concert Pavilion, on the corner of Sea Beach Walk and Maiden Lane, which burned like cardboard. It was then driven to Pietsch's Arcade Concert Pavilion, which was almost immediately a mass of flames.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, owned by George C. Tilyou, was the next to catch. This was a large two-story structure, adjoining Conrad Stubenbord's well-known hotel and sporting resort. The St. Nicholas Hotel was doomed the instant it took fire, though the firemen made a determined fight to save it.

By this time Union Engine Company No. 1 of Gravesend Beach, Friendship Engine Company No. 1, Friendship Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Friendship Hose Company No. 1 of Sheepshead Bay; Old Jackson Hook and Ladder Company of Bath Beach Junction, and Gravesend Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of Gravesend Village had arrived and were assisting in every possible way to check the fire. Then came Brooklyn Hose Company No. 1 and the fireboat David A. Boody, but the fireboat was useless, and the hose company's hose was not of any use, so that their presence was an aggravation instead of an advantage to the firemen.

The St. Nicholas Hotel was in a short time ablaze from roof to basement, and then the flames attacked Stubenbord's Hotel, which burned as fiercely as the other. An entire block was now burning, and the roaring flames leaped high into the air and were driven by the wind across Surf Avenue until they scorched the rows of wooden buildings on the opposite side. Huge pieces of blazing wood were sent flying skyward, setting fire to other buildings in the vicinity. The heat was so intense that the firemen could hardly get within fighting distance of the fire.

Surf Avenue was filled with panicstricken men, women, and children carrying household effects or moaning for property already destroyed.

The Iron Pier Hotel, on the next block above, was soon in flames, and in a short time was totally destroyed. The fire next communicated to Mrs. Charles Woolsey's building, and then to Michael O'Brien's Iron Pier restaurant, the largest on the island. Both buildings burned like tinder.

Then the woodwork on the land end of the Iron Pier caught fire, and it required hard work to confine the blaze to that portion of it. A four-story double-flat building built by James McKane on the Paul Bauer property was the next to go, and with it went Justice Michel's saloon, Everard's barber shop and bathing establishment, and Dr. J. O. F. Hill's drug store and the Post Office. The flames shot in streaks through the entire structure, and the tenants escaped with little else than their lives. A large quantity of postage stamps was lost with other postal property. The fire was materially assisted there by the drugs on hand, and while the blaze was at its height several soda water tanks exploded and created consternation among the firemen and spectators. This was formerly the site of Paul Bauer's Hotel.

In the rear of the drug store were the bottling establishments of the Rochester Brewing Company and Paul Weidemann's and Dennis Galligan's saloon and shooting gallery, and James Carroll's Brooklyn House, in West Eighth Street, near Maiden Lane. They were all burned.

Frank Livingston's Elk Hotel, adjoining Carroll's saloon, escaped, but Wyant's Coney Island Ferris wheel and several small buildings around it were destroyed. Shaw's mammoth toboggan slide was only slightly damaged.

The fire played havoc among the following buildings on the north side of Surf Avenue: Ex-Police Captain John Hinman's saloon, L. Fischer's restaurant and hotel, McCullough's shooting gallery, and Mrs. Sanguinniti's photograph gallery, totally destroyed; Robert Burkhardt's saloon was badly scorched; M. Zimmerman's sausage and beer pavilion, damaged by fire and water; Flynn's rotunda concert hall, gutted; P. H. McGann's Victoria Concert Hall and saloon, damaged; Richard Gann's saloon and Crystal Maze Concert Hall, ruined; Cohn's Albemarle Hotel and James Doyle's hotel, damaged by fire and water; the Seaside Athletic Clubhouse, in the immediate vicinity of the conflagration, scorched, and Feltman's pavilion, damaged.

No lives were lost, but the following persons were injured:

William L. Gallagher, a contractor and a member of Atlantic Hose Company, fell from the roof of Stubenbord's hotel into the fire and was nearly suffocated. He was rescued and sent to his home. George Tappen, a Sheepshead Bay fireman, who was with Mr. Gallagher, had his hair singed.

Amiel Hollinger, a fireman, while working on the roof of an extension to Stubenhord's Hotel, fell and crushed a finger and hurt his head. He was removed to his home.

Henry Butler, an electrician of 27 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, while cutting wires from the top of a pole, was burned by a live wire on both hands and feet. He was taken home. Miss Mamie Slote, who lived in the top flat over Dr. Hill's drug store, was overcome by smoke, and was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs. Cecil Fredericks and Lawyer George R. Liddige discovered her lying in her room in an unconscious condition, and they carried her down stairs and over to Cohn's Albemarle Hotel, where she was revived. She was taken to the home of relatives at Van Siclen station. It was feared she would not recover.

Mrs. Benjamin Cohn, proprietor of the Albemarle Hotel, was prostrated by shock.

When the fire was just beginning to make headway and people were fleeing from their homes, a number of men organized a rescuing party and started to save everything they could. At their head was ex-Justice Owen F. Finnerty, who has only one arm, and that the left one, and he directed their movements. He worked hard himself, and succeeded in getting a number of valuables from burning buildings and restored them to their owners.

Several pickpockets were also on hand, and they succeeded in stealing many articles. The losers afterward reported thefts to the police, but nothing was recovered, nor were any of the thieves captured.

Capt. Elias P. Clayton of the Twenty-fourth Precinct was in charge of the police arrangements. Besides his own men there was a squad from the Twenty-fourth Sub-Precinct, under Commanding Sergeant Lees, and reserves from the Tenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-fifth Sub-Precinct. Police Inspector Murphy arrived at the scene on his bicycle at about 3 o'clock. Deputy Fire Commissioner Barrow and Assistant Fire Chief Murray of Brooklyn also visited the scene of the fire.

Crowds of curious people flocked to the Island during the afternoon, but an immense open space from which poured clouds of smoke was all that was left to mark the sites of the burned buildings, and men were already at work filling in the holes in the ground, preparatory to building anew. A few chimneys were left standing after the fire, but they were all pulled down before nightfall, and to-day most of the débris will be carted away. New buildings will be in course of erection within a week.

Everybody on the Island was unanimous yesterday in condemning the Brooklyn City Fire Department.

"When the town of Gravesend was annexed to Brooklyn," said George C. Tilyou to a reporter for the New-York Times, "no provision was made for a fire or police department. The Volunteer Fire Department, organized at the expense of its members, has been working since the annexation without pay. The attention of Fire Commissioner Wurster was called to this in 1894, and he promised that in November last there should be a paid Fire Department here, but when November came he said there was no money for a paid department, but that we should have it on Jan. 1, 1895, when an appropriation would be made for it. There is no paid Fire Department here yet. We will get back from the City of Brooklyn every cent we have lost by this fire. We have all paid our taxes and are entitled to protection."

It is likely that the fire victims will organize an association and engage counsel for the purpose of suing the City of Brooklyn.

Following is a list of persons affected by the fire:

New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company, buildings destroyed and damaged, $24,000.

George C. Tilyou, owner of St. Nicholas Hotel, $22,000.

James McKane, two four-story double apartment houses, $20,000.

Mrs. Charles Woolsey, new building, $20,000.

Conrad Steubenbord, hotel, $14,000.

Ocean Navigation and Iron Pier Company, owner of Iron Pier Hotel, $12,000.

Dr. J. O. F. Hill, drug store, $12,000.

Dennis Galligan, saloon, $12,000.

Michael O'Brien, restaurant and saloon, $8,000.

J. T. Kent, saloon, $6,000.

Victor Leavitt, photograph gallery, $5,000.

George Stock, saloon, $5,000.

Mrs. Sanguinniti, photograph gallery, $4,500.

Justin Michel, saloon, $4,000.

William Johnson, shooting gallery, $3,000.

L. Wyant, Ferris wheel, $3,000.

L. Fischer, restaurant, $2,000.

John T. Hinman, saloon, $1,500.

John McCullough, shooting gallery, $1,500.

L. Eberard, barber's shop, $1,000.

Thomas Bullock, concert hall, $1,000.

Frank Livingston, hotel, $1,000.

James Carroll, saloon, $1,000.

L. D. Shaw, saloon, $1,000.

George McKnight, saloon, $800.

J. Hamburger, restaurant, $500.

R. A. Simpson, grocery, $500.

John Fredericks, Richard Ganns, Robert Burkhardt, John J. Flynn, P. H. McGann, and John Zimmerman, all saloon owners, $500 apiece.

Long Island Automatic Machine Company, nine automatic machines, $125.

There were many other losses that were not obtainable by the police. Nearly every one of the families burned out made haste to leave the island, and sought refuge with friends in Brooklyn. It is believed that the total loses will foot up $250,000.

Victor Leavitt told a reporter for The New-York Times that he was convinced that his place was set on fire, either intentionally or accidentally, by tramps.

"They have made my place their home all Winter," he said, "and have never been disturbed. It's a shame that persons having large interests at stake here should neglect to have watchmen on hand to look after their property. If a good watchman had been kept around the hotels that were burned, this fire would never have occurred."

OUTING FOR THE HOTEL MEN

A Trip Around the Harbor and Dinner at Manhattan Beach.

The delegates to the convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association spent the greater part of yesterday aboard the Sam Sloan of the Starin Line, sailing in the North and East Rivers and the upper bay.

More than 700 delegates and their friends boarded the boat at 1 P. M., at the foot of West Twentieth Street. Luncheon was served aboard. After the river and bay trip a landing was made at Bay Ridge, where was waiting a special train that carried the party to Manhattan Beach. Dinner was served in the Manhattan Beach Hotel at 7 o'clock. The return to the city was made by train and the Sam Sloan, and on the pier the programme of entertainment came to an end.

Most of the delegates have made arrangements to return to-day to their homes, charmed with the variety of the enjoyment of their visit to New-York and thoroughly convinced that the New-York Hotel Men's Association, whose guests they have been, stands in the front rank of entertainers.

Messrs. Townsend and O'Hare Promoted.

Gov. Morton having signed the bill authorizing the appointment of two additional Assistant District Attorneys, Col. Fellows yesterday announced that he had decided to appoint Col. Robert Townsend and Stephen J. O'Hare as assistants.

Col. Townsend was formerly Chief Deputy Assistant and Mr. O'Hare was a Deputy Assistant. The salary of the new position is $7,500 a year. Col. Fellows has not yet determined upon whom he will appoint to the vacancies caused by the promotions.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bergen—French.

RED BANK, N. J., May 16.—Miss Henrietta French and Charles H. Bergen of Brooklyn were married to-day at the residence of the bride's father, Charles G. French. About sixty guests were present. The bride wore a gown of brown crépon. Miss Louise French, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid and George Brower was best man. The Rev. Charles E. Hill was the officiating clergyman.

Kutchbach—Strycker.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., May 16.—Miss Emily Strycker of White Plains and R. A. Kutchbach were married in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church this evening. Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck officiated.

After their return from a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Kutchbach will occupy a new home on lake Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:05 A. M.—16 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; dwelling; damage slight.

11 A. M.—252 First Avenue; James Ryback; dwelling; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—3 Ludlow Street; Henry Russell; tenement; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—252 West Twentieth Street; chimney fire; damage trifling.

"How much is your finest suit?"

"$28—this one."

"Now see here, young man, you can't fool me with your hand-me-downs; I—er (rubbing his hand over the coat) well, this isn't bad—er—I say! does your advertiser lie like the rest of 'em, or can you really fit me?"

Last word we hear from him is: "I'll tell my brother Jim on you."

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A "Trilby" Entertainment.—The "Trilby" entertainment yesterday at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, 13 Mount Morris Park West, was a great success. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution and for the benefit of St. Luke's Home Building Fund. Miss A. W. Sterling read an interesting paper on "Trilby" from a literary point of view. Mrs. L E. Shinn read a paper on "The Friendships of Bohemia," and Miss E. S. Cory gave a charming reading of the concert scene.

The "Trilby" songs were sung by Mrs. E. H. Panfield, who is a pupil of Mme. Marchesi. Mrs. Sonnekolb rendered Chopin's "Impromptu in A Flat," and Mrs. H. B. Lodor gave the "Intermezzo Wiegenlied" on the violin. Among those present were Mrs. Edward Paulitz Steers, Miss L. Steers, Mrs. D. Felix Ingraham, Mrs. Hans Beattie, Mrs. Wesley French, Mrs. H. Crawle, Mrs. William H. M. McCrea, Mrs. George McAdam, Miss McAdam, the Rev. George R. Vandewater, Mrs. A. P. Fitch, Mrs. Louis F. Rowe, Mrs. B. L. Eaton, Mrs. M. C. M. Casey, Mrs. A. C. Davis, Mrs. E. Ketchum, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Mrs. James F. Carey, Mrs. David C. Carr, Mrs. James Hart, Mrs. F. Browne, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. D. Smith, Mrs. Seth Hunsdon, Mrs. C. S. Truax, Mrs. F. E. Doughty, Mrs. J. Brookman, Mrs. M. Schuyler, Mr. L. J. Allen, Mrs. F. Smith, Mrs. G. M. Lanton, Mrs. J. H. Wachlein, Miss P. C. Sword, Miss Mary A. Phillips, Mrs. H. B. Conrad, Mrs. Joseph J. Dammann, Mrs. L. E. Van Elton, Mrs. A. P. Davis, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Samuel Maxwell, Miss D. F. Andrews, and Mrs. David H. Grier.

—The Tiffany-Cameron Wedding.—Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Katherine Cameron, and Miss Annie Cameron returned from Europe on the steamship Majestic on Wednesday afternoon, and went at once to their country seat, Clifton Burley, Arrochar, S. I. On the same steamship were Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Stokes. The arrangements are now complete for the wedding of Miss Anne Flemming Cameron and Belmont Tiffany, in St. John's Church, Clifton, at noon, on June 1. A special boat for the wedding guests will leave this city and go to Clifton, where carriages will be in waiting to carry them to the church, and afterward to Clifton Burley. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. John C. Eccleston, rector of the church. If the weather is favorable the wedding breakfast will be served upon the well-kept lawns of Clifton Burley. Miss Cameron's bridesmaids will be her sister, Miss Katherine Cameron, Miss Mary Mildred Williams, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Lena Morton, Miss Margaret Morgan, and Miss Jennie Tiffany, sister of the groom-elect. The ushers will be Richmond Fearing, Brockholst Cutting, Columbus C. Baldwin, T. Appleton Smith, Frank Bishop, Matthew Morgan, Jr., Stewart Melley Brice, and Duncan Ewen Cameron. The best man will be the bridegroom's brother, William Tiffany. Mr. Tiffany will give his farewell bachelor dinner on the evening of May 27, at the Knickerbocker Club.

—Tea at the Art Loan Exhibition.—Tea will be served on Tuesday and on Thursday afternoons hereafter during the closing weeks of the Art Loan Exhibition for the benefit of the Cancer Hospital, the Society of Decorative Art, and the three day nurseries. The tea tables were presided over yesterday by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Mrs. George C. Clark, who were assisted by Miss Winifred Ives, Miss Beatrix Henderson, Miss Nellie Barnes, and Miss Woodward. Among those who visited the galleries were Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, and Miss Jessie Patterson. Preparations are being made for special attractions for the evenings during the last weeks of the exhibition.

—Miss Ethel Barbey Engaged.—An engagement which has caused some surprise in society, is that of Miss Ethel Barbey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey of 17 West Thirty-eighth Street, to A. Lanfear Norrie. Miss Barbey is a tall and handsome brunette, and is a great favorite in society. She is a sister of the Countess de Pourtales and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr. Miss Barbey's mother was a Miss Lorillard. Mr. Lanfear Norrie is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie of 377 Fifth Avenue, and is well known in society. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, and Calumet Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Barbey and the Misses Barbey are now in Europe. They will return to this country in the Fall.

—To Ride to Rye.—The Enterprise coach, which will start to-day from the Plaza Hotel at 3 o'clock P. M. for Rye, has been engaged by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond of West Eighty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Dimond's guests will be President J. V. V. Olcott of the Colonial Club, Mrs. Olcott, George C. Clarke, Miss Clarke, William H. Butler, George Butler, Miss F. M. Dimond, and Mrs. A. Burke and daughter. The party will be entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Dimond at their country house at Rye.

—Revolutionary Sons to Meet.—The Sons of the American Revolution will hold a commemoration service in St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, on the afternoon of June 2, at 4 o'clock. Invitations have been extended to other patriotic societies to be present.

—Elliott-Dickerson Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Aline Dickerson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dickerson of the Windsor Hotel, to Mr. John G. Elliott of West Seventy-second Street will be celebrated at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church early in June.

—De Haas-Tucker Wedding.—Miss Alice Preble Tucker will be married to M. F. H. de Haas, the marine painter, next Wednesday. The ceremony will take place in the Church of the Epiphany, and will be performed by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church.

—Going to Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder of 55 Clinton Place will sail for Hamburg on the Normannia on May 23 for an extended tour through Europe. At Berlin they will be the guests of Consul General de Kay.

Children's Summer Dresses.

$1.00 to $5.00 Each.

175 Dresses, sizes 2 and 3 years;
100 Dresses, 4 years' size;
93 Dresses, 6 years' size;
158 Dresses, sizes 8, 10 and 12 years.

Every variety of Summer material: Gingham, Dimity, Batiste, Lawn, etc., and the dresses are marked at about the cost of the material.

Prices $1.00 to $5.00 each, certainly not half price.

Ready this morning early.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

BRANDED AS A BIG STEAL

Issue of Whisky Trust Bonds by Greenhut So Characterized.

M'NULTA ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION

Seeks to Prevent the Disposal of the Securities — Transactions the Court Is Requested to Look Into.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Receiver McNulta of the Whisky Trust this afternoon filed in the United States Court a bill praying for an injunction restraining Greenhut and others from disposing of the last million dollars worth of bonds issued by the trust and for their return to the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. The defendants to the bill are Joseph B. Greenhut, Nelson Morris, William N. Hobart, Lewis O. Maddox, J. Walter Freiburg, and Julius Freiburg, the last four named being residents of Cincinnati, and the Central Trust Company of New-York.

The bill charges that for several months prior to June 1, 1893, Greenhut, Morris, Hobart, and other directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company planned and carried into execution a series of vast speculations in the stock of the Distilling Company upon the Stock Exchange of New York; that in carrying on the speculations and to meet the losses incurred thereby, the men complained of used large amounts of the funds of the Distilling Company illegally, clandestinely, and without the authority of the Board of Directors; that the result of the speculations entailed losses of over $500,000, which were paid from the funds of the company unlawfully and without the authority of the directors. The bill further alleges that the unlawful use of these funds impaired the financial condition of the trust, and that to tide over the difficulty, Greenhut and Morris conceived the idea of issuing the million dollars' worth of bonds, which was forthwith carried into effect.

Arrangements, it is said, were made with Herman Schaffner and Company to bid on the bonds for Greenhut and Morris, but as Schaffner died the deal was transferred to Counselman and Day of this city. Counselman and Day, acting as agents for Greenhut and Morris, bid $400,000 for $800,000 bonds, or 50 cents on the dollar. The bonds were surrendered to them on these figures, they paying $200,000 in cash and surrendering a note of the Distilling Company, unlawfully made, for the $200,000 balance. They received over $1,000 for commission for carrying through the deal, so paid really only about $199,000 in cash. When this was completed Counselman and Day still held three $100,000 notes, being a balance of the $500,000 lost in speculation, so that the cash paid was immediately returned to them, together with more of the company's funds, to cover the losses of Greenhut, Morris, Hobart, and other directors not named. All this the bill alleges.

It is claimed that Greenhut and his friends made free use of the company's funds without any authority; that Counselman & Day had no interest in the purchase of the bonds except as the agent of Greenhut and the others, and that the money paid for them came out of the treasury of the company. Greenhut was President and the other gentlemen were Directors of the Distilling Company at the time, and the whole transaction is branded as a gigantic steal.

The Freiburgs and Mr. Maddox hold the $200,000 worth of bonds not purchased by Counselman & Day, and it is for this reason that they are made defendants. The trust deed securing the bonds is in the hands of the defendant trust company.

Threats against the Whisky Trust were heard in Wall Street yesterday, growing out of a report that the wholesale dealers had demanded raw supplies at 1 cent per gallon above cost.

This meant that they wished to dispense with the distributing company, which gets a profit between the distiller and the wholesaler.

It was said that D. & M. Koehler, wholesalers, at Broad and Water Streets, were prominent in the wholesalers' interest, and that at a meeting of wholesalers it had been decided to buy a distillery in opposition to the trust unless the wholesalers were allowed the benefit of the middle profit.

It was said at the firm's office that the wholesalers had taken no such action as that reported, and that nothing of the kind was in prospect. The report had no market effect on whisky stock, which was one of the leaders in yesterday's speculation, and made a substantial gain in price.

SENATOR HILL NOT TO WITHDRAW

He Says He Is Not to Give Up the State Leadership.

The fact that Senators Hill and Murphy and Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany were at the Hotel Normandie yesterday gave rise to a rumor that there had been a conference between these gentlemen and that the object of the conference was the withdrawal of Senator Hill from the leadership of the Democracy in this State, his successor to be Judge Herrick.

Senator Hill said last evening that there was no truth in the rumor. Although Senator Murphy and Judge Herrick were at the hotel yesterday, he had not seen them, and, of course, there had been no conference.

There was no necessity for any such conference, said Mr. Hill, as the Democratic Party is harmonious in this State, and the leaders are thoroughly in accord.

Senator Hill would not talk further on the political situation. He said it is too early yet to talk, but when the proper time arrives he will give free expression to his opinions, and let the people know his sentiments.

Two Brakemen Injured.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., May 16.—Gilbert Farrington, aged twenty-three, a brakeman employed by the Long Island Railroad and a resident of this place, was coupling cars this evening, when his right hand was caught and crushed.

While uncoupling cars at Lawrence Station in the afternoon, Wynn Cunningham, colored, thirty-five years of age, employed as brakeman on the Long Island Railroad, was caught between the cars and one foot was crushed.

Alpha Delta Phi Convention.

The sixty-third annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi was begun yesterday at the Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, under the management of the Executive Council of the fraternity. The convention will be continued to-day, in secret session.

There were about 300 delegates present. The annual convention banquet will take place this evening.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Outing Suits For Girls.

This dress of colored linen—with box plait, cuffs and deep collar of white linen edged with fine embroidery. Sizes 6 to 14 yrs.,

$7.25 to $9.25, according to size.

Tan or white cheviot, Norfolk back with blazer front. Sizes 12 to 18 years.

$4.25 to $4.85, according to size.

Blue duck. Blouse front with large box plait, deep pointed collar trimmed with bands of white. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

$4.50 to $5.65, according to size.

Our dresses have a certain style and finish—even the cheapest—that saves them completely from being commonplace, while the prices generally, are so low that nothing is saved by purchasing materials and having them made.

This is the result of making the outfitting of children a special business, and manufacturing in large quantities.

60-62 West 23d St.

COMMISSIONER WARING PRAISED

HIS STREET-CLEANING WORK IS HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Action of the Tenth Assembly District Good Government Club—Speech by John B. Leavitt.

At the monthly meeting of the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District, held last evening at 19 St. Mark's Place, resolutions were adopted commending the efficiency displayed by Col. Waring in his capacity of Commissioner of Street Cleaning and expressing the hope that his efforts in the future will be as successful as in the past.

A committee was appointed to inform both Col. Waring and Mayor Strong of the action of the club.

John B. Leavitt, who is a delegate to the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs, seemed to express the sentiment of the members in a short address which he made.

"The movement," he said, "to get Col. Waring out of office because he made a remark about pensioners has been caused mostly by a general misapprehension as to the way in which he made the remark. It seems to be generally understood that Col. Waring made officially a public statement embodying the remark which has caused so much excitement. As a matter of fact, he said it in a private conversation, only two or three persons being present.

"Why should there be any necessity for getting out petitions asking the Mayor not to demand Col. Waring's resignation? What have we got to do with Col. Waring's opinion on pensions so long as he satisfactorily performs the duties of his office? As long as he cleans the streets well we do not care what his opinions may be on pensions or the silver question. As a matter of fact, the people who are making the greatest complaints are persons who want pensions. There are a great many people who think that the Grand Army contains too many men who are little more than pension seekers.

"There are people in this city so dead set against Col. Waring that they try to make it hard for him to keep the streets clean. It is our duty to stand by him in this matter, simply for the reason that he has proved himself the most efficient Commissioner of Street Cleaning the city has ever had."

Mr. Leavitt was enthusiastically applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

Col. Waring himself had expected to deliver an address to the club on street cleaning, but he was unable to be present, owing to an appointment with the Mayor. He had prepared a paper, however, which was read by William H. Cushing, Superintendent of Street Cleaning in the Third District. Among other things pointed out in this paper was the fact that the city is now receiving about $150,000 a year for the privilege of rescuing from the scows, as cart load after cart load is dumped out on to them in a cloud of dust, the various recoverable things which the industry of the Italian converts to wealth.

"I believe," said Col. Waring in his paper, "that this represents a very small part of the value that may be recovered by a better system. There is nothing that has so much surprised me in the working of the department during the few months of my direction of it as the ease with which the formidable-looking truck nuisance has been made to give way. The lowest estimate of the number of trucks standing in the streets in January was 32,000. It was considered by many to be impossible to secure storage for these vehicles. It is, I think, safe to say that there are not 2,000 of them left in the streets, and I believe that by the 1st of July there will be none. As soon as the abuse was taken hold of with a firm hand it seemed to melt away of its own accord.

"If the administration of Mayor Strong has done nothing else to win the gratitude of the people, it has at least given them the indescribable boon of reasonably clean streets, freed from the contaminating annoyance of the blocking of street after street with private vehicles, the grave objections to which are surely most familiar to every one."

Mr. Hill and Northern Pacific.

James J. Hill President of the Great Northern Railroad, is now on the ocean on his way home from Europe. He is expected to arrive here within a few days, and doubtless he will be prepared to throw a little light upon the cloud of rumors regarding his alleged connection with the reorganization of Northern Pacific. The report from St. Paul that he has already secured control and will take possession on June 1 is simply absurd. A railroad property with $260,000,000 of outstanding securities is not likely to change hands with such breezy celerity.

There is undoubtedly a large and influential interest in Northern Pacific that would like to have Mr. Hill identify himself with the property and give it the benefit of his experience and skill. Whether any arrangement will be made in that direction remains to be seen. The management of the two properties (Northern Pacific and Great Northern) in close and harmonious relationship would be of advantage to each.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A COLOR CARNIVAL.

Do you want to get new ideas of color and color harmonies? Visit our parlor floor. Groups of furniture, arranged to show artistic color-effects in furnishing, are everywhere.

Some gray combinations are among the prettiest. A group of Chippendale furniture with satin-damask coverings in various tones of pink and gray, each piece unlike in pattern, is a delightfully harmonious arrangement.

Some French pieces with white mahogany frames, upholstered in the bright new colors, make a particularly elegant display.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

O'NEILL'S

SIXTH AVENUE 20th TO 21st ST.

DUNN SAYS

The weather will be FAIR and WARMER to-day.

SPECIAL VALUES. The following is a partial List of the Special Values to be offered throughout our store To-day and Saturday:

Untrimmed Hats.

Our stock of Untrimmed Hats embraces every shape and braid manufactured. As a special offering for To-day and Saturday we place on sale

A Large Assortment Straw Hats

in a variety of shapes and colors, worth 98c, at

25c. each.

Also a large assortment of **Milans, Chips, Mixed and Fancy Braids,** worth 1.50, at

65c. each.

Trimmed Millinery.

Elegant assortment Trimmed Bonnets and Hats. New Designs, New Trimmings, New Colors. Latest Imported Novelties for street and carriage wear at

POPULAR PRICES.

Feather Boas.

As a special inducement we will place on sale to-day a choice assortment of Real Ostrich Feather Boas, Prime Stock, Long Fleu, and of Superior Make, at the following prices:

1 yd. long 4.98
11-4 " . . 5.98 and 7.48
11-2 " 8.98

Ladies' Jackets.

All the new shapes in English Mixtures, Coverts, Cheviots, and Clays, formerly 5.50 to 13.75,

3.98 to 7.98.

Ladies' Capes.

Cloth and Silk, Short and Medium Lengths, all the new designs, formerly 5.00 to 14.75,

2.98 to 7.98.

Silks.

3,000 yards Printed India Silks, New Designs, worth 75c.,

35c. yd.

100 Pieces Taffeta Silks, Stripes and Dresden Figures, Choice Colorings, worth 1.00, at

69c. yd.

Parasols.

Everything that is new in the line of Parasols and at the right Prices.

Large Assortment

Changeable Silk Parasols, Selected Natural or Dresden Handles, at

Extremely Low Prices.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Cashier W. L. Bostwick handed yesterday to Collector Kilbreth a repor of Custom House receipts from Nov. 1, 1889, to May 1, 1895, covering Mr. Bostwick's term of management, from which he will retire June 1 on account of ill health. The report shows that he has handled $685,673,737.37, or a yearly average of $124,667,952.06.

—W. H. Low, the artist, will deliver an address before the Alumnae of the Normal College, Saturday, May 25. His subject will be "The Education of the Artist and His Relation to Modern Life." The lecture will be under the auspices of the graduates of the Normal College.

—I. B. Newcomb, who suspended business on March 6, was reinstated at the Stock Exchange yesterday, having settled his contracts.

—J. H. Vandeventer was appointed receiving teller of the Franklin National Bank yesterday in place of C. P. Robertson.

Brooklyn.

—Lawyer Hirsh applied to the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, on behalf of Edward A. Gans, who is suing for reinstatement. He was a Sergeant of Police, and was dismissed by Police Commissioner Welles during the trolley strike, for being under the influence of liquor. The court took the papers and reserved decision.

—Charles Griffin of Windsor Terrace, in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, was arrested some time ago, on the complaint of John Jones, a harness maker, who wrongly charged Griffin with stealing a pair of wagon wheels. Griffin is now suing Jones for $5,000 damages for false arrest. Griffin is a member of Windsor Terrace Engine Company.

—Police Commissioner Welles said yesterday that Accountant J. Augustus Stanwood would not take a civil service examination under the new rules of the Civil Service Board. He holds that Mr. Stanwood, who handles the money of the Police Department, is purely a personal officer.

—Alderman John F. Roeder, owning a saloon at Grand Street and Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, who has failed to pay the $25 for his license, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Merle, in the Federal Building, yesterday, and was held for the Grand Jury in $600 bail.

—Harry Israelson, a native of Riga, Russia, who is a druggist at 99 Moore Street, obtained permission from Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, to change his name to Harry Wilson, on the plea that it was a drawback to his business.

—In accordance with an act of the Legislature, the police and firemen of Brooklyn will be allowed to ride free on the cars. Corporation Counsel McDonald is preparing a certificate, to comply with the law.

—The East Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue and Kosciusko Street, has accepted the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder. He will remain with the church until Sunday, June 9.

—The drowned body of J. J. Ward was found at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street yesterday. He was last seen on April 13, at the lodging house 128 Park Row, where he staid.

—A three days' garden fête, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, will be held on the grounds of the Midwood Club, June 6, 7 and 8.

Long Island.

—The Good Citizenship League of Flushing has adopted a resolution expressing strong disapproval of all lotteries in Flushing as well as in other parts of Queens County. The league has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Anna M. Goodridge; Vice President, Miss Eliza McDonald; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anna McK. Crowell; Recording Secretary, Miss Rosita Birkbeck; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary K. Whittaker; Directors—Miss M. C. Beard and Miss Corneal Cornelia Treadwell.

—The Suffolk County Sunday School Association in session at Babylon has elected the following officers: President—The Rev. Roy Bell of Greenport; Vice Presidents—John B. Field, S. B. Strong, the Rev. F. V. Frisbie, and J. S. Booth; Recording Secretary—The Rev. J. M. Denton; Corresponding Secretary—John L. Havens; Executive Committee—The Rev. Clarence Wilson, Mrs. S. R. Brown, J. J. Booth, and O. O. Moore; Delegate to the State Convention—

Friday
May 17-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

EIGHTY CASES ON TRIAL

Commissioner Roosevelt Hears Charges Against the Police.

GREAT CARE IN SIFTING EVIDENCE

Escape of a Prisoner from the Jefferson Market Court Closely Inquired Into—The Court Squads May Be Reorganized.

Eighty complaints against delinquent members of the police force comprised the calendar of trials which President Roosevelt listened to yesterday. During a portion of the time occupied in taking the testimony Commissioners Andrews and Parker sat beside Mr. Roosevelt.

The session began at 9 o'clock and continued until 2:30 P. M., when a recess was taken until 3:15. After recess the taking of testimony was resumed, and continued until 8 in the evening. The great care taken by the Commissioner in getting at the bottom facts made the progress slow and the calendar was not finished at the adjournment. A number of cases will be tried to-day.

A number of petty cases had been disposed of when Patrolman Joseph Reitman of the Elizabeth Street Station was arraigned on a charge of failing to patrol his post from 10:35 to 11:17 P. M., May 2. The charge was made by Roundsman McLaughlin.

"I insist that this Roundsman be sworn," said the accused. The Roundsman was sworn, and Reitman made a long speech to the President. He said he had 150 doors to try and six cellars to investigate on his post.

"There have been a number of burglaries in the precinct, and the Captain's orders were to pay special attention around this way. There were two burglaries within a week. On the night I got this complaint I saw two suspicious-looking characters, and I stayed near Broadway to watch them."

"What have you to say, Roundsman?" asked President Roosevelt.

"I stood at Elm and Howard Streets from 10:35 until 11:17 before the officer came along," answered the Roundsman.

Policeman Reitman, in a loud voice, said: "Mr. Commissioner, can I ask the Roundsman a few questions?"

"You can."

Reitman had several questions on a sheet of paper.

"Roundsman, did you go over my post?"

"It was not necessary," answered the Roundsman.

"Did you whistle in the centre and on the extreme ends of my post?"

"No, I did not."

"Do you know Rule 94 of the Manual?"

"I do. It requires the Roundsman to go over a man's post and whistle in the centre and at each end."

"Mr. Commissioner," shouted Reitman, "I ask that this case be dismissed on the grounds that the Roundsman did not comply with Rule 94."

Reitman started to read the rule from the Police Manual, when President Roosevelt stopped him.

"That does not relieve you in the least," said the Commissioner. "You can make a charge against the Roundsman if you wish."

Reitman did so, and the Roundsman will have to stand trial.

Patrolman William Williamson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was charged with neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner, whom he had arrested, to escape from the Jefferson Market Police Court on April 26. The prisoner was Francis Murray, who had been arrested for larceny. The policeman was represented by Louis J. Grant. President Roosevelt offered in evidence the policeman's record as taken from the books of the department. Lawyer Grant objected to this proceeding as being irregular, but his objection was overruled, and the record, which was not good, went in as a part of the case.

Sergt. Foody, in command of the police at Jefferson Market, insisted that Williamson was responsible for the escape, while the contention of the accused is that, when the prisoner is in court, he is in charge of the court officers. Williamson left his prisoner in line with the other prisoners while he went to the clerk's desk to make out the complaint. It was while he was at the desk, with his back to the line of prisoners, that Murray escaped. President Roosevelt was anxious to find out who was responsible for the escape and whether the system of handling prisoners at the court was faulty.

Roundsman McGee of the court squad testified that on the day Murray escaped there were fourteen or fifteen prisoners in line waiting to be arraigned before the Judge. He was in charge of the end of the line, but he did not see Policeman Williamson's prisoner escape. McGee was under the impression that the prisoner got out through the Judge's private entrance.

McGee told the Commissioners he always understood that the policemen making the arrests were responsible for their prisoners while in court, but he admitted that court officers who were detailed to guard the line of prisoners had no other duty than that to perform.

Sergt. Foody interrupted the Roundsman at this point, and Commissioner Parker, who had come in to listen to the testimony, said: "Sergt. Foody, if you interrupt again you will lay yourself liable to reprimand."

McGee said that policemen were stationed at every door leading from the court. There were two officers at the front entrance. He also testified that no policeman had any right to put his prisoner in line before the Judge's desk until he had made out his complaint at the clerk's desk.

Commissioner Parker asked the Roundsman:

"Who was watching the line the day the escape occurred?"

"Officer Hunt and myself."

"What did you watch the line for?"

"To see that the officers got their prisoners up before the magistrate."

"Then," said Mr. Parker, in great astonishment, "it is your duty to catch the officers, and not the prisoners?"

"No; I mean that we watch the prisoners too."

"And still you say the sole responsibility of every prisoner rests with the officer making the arrest?"

"Yes, Sir; but of course we notice all the men in the line."

McGee insisted, in answer to President Roosevelt's questions, that it has never been the custom of officers to leave their prisoners in line, and then go to the clerk's desk to make their complaints.

"Then," said the President, "if you had noticed Williamson leave his prisoner, and you did not report him, you would have been derelict in your duties?"

"I never saw an officer leave his prisoner in the way Williamson did."

"Well, then, if it is so, as has been testified, that the custom has been for policemen to leave their prisoners in the line while they made out their complaints, then you would have also been derelict for not reporting them?"

"Such a condition of affairs has never come to my notice."

Policeman Hunt of the court squad was called. He said he recognized the escaped prisoner, Murray, who was in the line, as a dangerous character. He spoke to Williamson about him. Hunt said he noticed Murray leave the line, but did not know what became of him.

Hunt also said that he was in conversation with Policeman Williamson at the time he saw Murray leave the line. Murray, he declared, walked toward where Roundsman McGee was.

"Sergt. Foody says it was your duty to watch the line," remarked President Roosevelt.

"The Sergeant is in error," said Hunt. "Each man in court has a particular post to cover. Roundsman McGee and Officer McGuckin had charge of the line, but I think McGuckin had a prisoner just at the time the escape occurred."

Sergt. Foody stated that after prisoners were taken out of the pen they were in the custody of the officers who arrested them, and they were responsible. He became excited while testifying, and said:

"Chief of Police Byrnes is the man to decide who is responsible for prisoners; not patrolmen called out of the ranks. Mr. Byrnes ordered the complaint made against Williamson."

"Do you mean that no Commissioner has a right to decide that question?" asked Mr. Parker.

"Oh, no," said Foody, "I don't mean that, but Chief Byrnes is the man I look to."

President Roosevelt asked:

"Do you mean that the Commissioners have no right to find out for themselves who is responsible, or that patrolmen should not testify to what has been the usual practice in courts?"

"The Commissioners have a right, certainly," said the Sergeant, who went on to say that he made the complaint against Williamson by direction of Inspector McAvoy, who investigated the escape. The Sergeant added that what Policeman Hunt had testified to regarding his duties in the court was not so.

"Every officer in the court squad," he said, "is supposed to look out for everything going on around him."

"Then why didn't you make a complaint against Roundsman McGee and Policeman Hunt?" asked Mr. Parker. "According to your own statement, Sergeant, these officers were guilty of neglect of duty in connection with this escape."

"I had no jurisdiction in the matter," replied Foody. "Inspector McAvoy directed me to make a complaint against Williamson, who was the most guilty."

Patrolman William F. Boyle was called as a witness for Williamson. He testified that on one occasion, when he went to Jefferson Market Court with a prisoner, he called his prisoner out of the line to take him to the clerk's desk. Roundsman McGee, he said, told him he would make a complaint against him if he ever did it again, as he was in charge of the line.

The disclosures during the trial will no doubt result in a reorganization of the police court squads.

Acting Captain Groo of the Mulberry Street station accused Patrolmen Patrick Callahan and Thomas F. Leonard with standing in conversation fifteen minutes. The officers said that the conversation was on police business, and that the complaint had been unjustly made. Patrolman Leonard made a speech to the President.

"The Commissioners, I think, would like to know," said Leonard, "why this complaint was made. The Acting Captain must have a motive, and I will inform the board what that motive was. Two weeks ago we were at drill. Some men in the line marched crooked. A policeman next to me was talking about some of the men who marched crooked, and another officer and myself began to gibe them. I said it didn't make any difference anyhow how the men walked. The Acting Captain heard what I said, and he spoke about it from the desk. He said that the men who were indifferent ought to be left out of the parade, but that he would find another remedy. The very next night he gave me a conversation complaint."

Sergt. Groo denied that he had any motive in making the charges, except as a matter of discipline.

Patrolman Henry Ebert of the Delancey Street station, was tried on a charge of assaulting James Murray, an expressman, of 402 Madison Street. The complainant, who was represented by Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, alleged that between 12:30 and 1 A. M. on April 21, the policeman assaulted him without cause, struck him with his club, cutting a big gash on his head, and then arrested him. A number of witnesses were examined on each side. The testimony was contradictory. Decision was reserved.

MINISTER WILLIS'S COURSE IS APPROVED

The President Resents Hawaiin's Action in Deporting Cranstun.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Honolulu correspondence dated May 8 contains extracts from two letters sent by Secretary of State Gresham to Minister Willis. The first, dated Feb. 25, relates to the forcible deportation of J. Cranstun, and incloses depositions made by Cranstun Feb. 11 and 12, before the American Consular agent, Peterson, at Vancouver. This letter continues as follows:

These depositions leave the question of Mr. Cranstun's nationality in doubt, and Mr. Peterson has been instructed to obtain further statements from him on that subject. Under these circumstances the department does not now instruct you to make any representations to the Hawaiian Government in regard to Mr. Cranstun, but it is proper to express to you, for your own guidance in similar cases, should they arise, the views here entertained in regard to the course of action taken in that case.

It appears that after having been kept in jail for nearly a month, without any charges having been made against him, he was taken under a heavy guard to a steamer, and would, in spite of his request to see you, have been deported without having had an opportunity then to do so, had it not been for the accidental but timely interposition of the British Commissioner.

You state that when you asked the Attorney General for an explanation of the proceeding, he replied that the Cabinet had determined to deport the men "in the exercise of the arbitrary power conferred by martial law." As this was the only explanation he gave, it is assumed that it was all he had to offer, and he gave it without suggesting any question as to Mr. Cranstun's nationality.

If the position thus assumed be sound, the very proclamation of martial law in Hawaii renders all foreigners there residing, including Americans, liable to arrest and deportation without cause and without any reason other than the fact that the executive power wills it. They may be taken from their homes and their business, they may be deprived of their liberty and banished, they may be denied the ordinary as well as the special treaty rights of residence, without offence or misconduct on their part, simply in the exercise of "arbitrary power."

To state such a proposition is, in the opinion of the President, to refute it. Your course in protesting against the position assumed by the Attorney General of Hawaii is approved.

The other letter from Secretary Gresham, which left the Department of State April 5, relates to the case of J. F. Bowler, who took the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Government, and closes by saying that the President directs the Minister to inform Mr. Bowler he is not entitled to the protection of the United States.

Powder Houses Blown Up.

DOLLAR BAY, Mich., May 16.—The powder factory here exploded to-day. Fred Shepperd, the only man in the milling house, was killed by the explosion. The works were badly damaged. They had just been rebuilt, having been blown up with loss of life at the noon hour two months ago yesterday.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 16.—An explosion occurred this morning in the freezing room of the Hercules Powder Works at Le Motte. The building was blown to atoms. Several other buildings were damaged, but no lives were lost.

POPE SENT HIM A MEDAL

Honors for Archbishop Williams at His Golden Jubilee.

SATOLLI CONVEYS LEO'S BLESSING

Celebration to Continue To-day—More than a Thousand Guests at the Banquet — The Cardinal Speaks.

BOSTON, May 16.—The grandest celebration in Catholic circles that has ever taken place in this section of the country was begun here to-day. The occasion is the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Most Rev. John Joseph Williams, Archbishop of the archdiocese of Boston. Priests and people flocked to do him honor, and the religious services were carried out with all the pomp and splendor of the Church.

Pope Leo XIII. forwarded a gold medal and an autograph letter to him, to make known the esteem in which Archbishop Williams is held at the Vatican. His brethren of the episcopacy brought from the Eternal City a beautiful chalice of solid gold, and studed with precious stones.

The jubilee celebration was begun at 10 o'clock in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross with pontifical high mass, Archbishop Williams being the celebrant. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons occupied the throne which Archbishop Williams usually occupies, and was attended by the Very Rev. Dr. Hogan, President of St. John's Seminary, and the Rev. Thomas Shahan of Malden. Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Ablegate, was attended by the priests, and occupied a throne upon the Epistle side of the sanctuary. His chaplains were the Very Rev. Father Magnien, of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and his own secretary, the Rev. Dr. Rooker.

The following Archbishops, Bishops, and ecclesiastical dignitaries occupied seats within the sanctuary: Archbishops Corrigan of New-York, Ryan of Philadelphia, Elder of Cincinnati, Ireland of St. Paul, Riordan of San Francisco, Chapelle of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and Fabre of Montreal, Canada; Bishop Healey of Portland, Bradley of Manchester, Keane of the Catholic University at Washington, Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; De Goesbriand of Burlington, Michaud (coadjutor) of Burlington, Harkins of Providence, Beaven of Holyoke, and Tierney of Hartford; Mgr. Griffin of Worcester, the Rev. Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, the Rev. Peter Havermans of Troy, N. Y., who is the oldest priest in the United States, having seen sixty years of service in the ministry, were also present within the sanctuary.

The clergy of the archdiocese of Boston, together with the clergy of the Worcester and Providence dioceses who were at any time connected with the Boston diocese, to the number of over 400, were seated in the pews near the left transept, and the 150 seminarians from St. John's College, seminarians, and pewholders took up about one-third of the cathedral, and the general public were admitted to the other parts of the church. The ushers were members of the Cathedral Court of Foresters.

After the Gospel, the Very Rev. William Byrne, Vicar General, arose at the altar and announced that the following cablegram had been received from Pope Leo XIII.:

"His Holiness again sends his congratulations and the Apostolic blessing."

The cablegram was signed by Cardinal Rampolli, Secretary of State to Pope Leo XIII.

Bishop De Goesbriand of Vermont, the senior Bishop of the New-England Province, presented Archbishop Williams with the beautiful chalice. In beginning his address, Bishop De Goesbriand congratulated Archbishop Williams on having reached the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The large gathering of his people, he said, with the priests and dignitaries of the Church, was of itself a splendid tribute to his worth and zeal in behalf of the Catholic Church.

Then, holding in his hand the chalice, the Bishop said: "This token of esteem from the Bishops of your province, which you are to use in the celebration of mass, has been consecrated by the Holy Father the Pope, and was used by him in celebrating mass in the Vatican."

The sermon after the Gospel was by the Right Rev. Dennis M. Bradley, Bishop of the Manchester Diocese.

After the mass the Archbishop entertained at luncheon at his own residence the Apostolic Delegate, the Cardinal, the Archbishops, Bishops, Monsignori, and Superiors of seminaries. Luncheon was served for the rest of the clergy in the dining rooms of the working girls' home, which is close by the episcopal residence.

At the banquet in Music Hall this evening Archbishop Williams, Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Satolli, and Gov. Greenhalge spoke. The offering of the clergy was made by the Rev. Thomas Magennis of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and that of the laity by Thomas B. Fitzpatrick.

Archbishop Williams occupied the seat of honor at the horseshoe table at the front of the stage, having on his right Cardinal Gibbons, and next to him Gov. Greenhalge. On the Archbishop's left were Mgr. Satolli, and next to him, in the absence of Mayor Curtis, was seated Alderman Allen. The Archbishops and Bishops in order of seniority occupied the remaining seats on the stage. In all, there were about 100 persons seated on the stage and about 1,000 altogether at the tables in the hall. The Rev. Peter Tonal, St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, was the toastmaster. The galleries were reserved for ladies.

Mgr. Satolli responded to the toast of "The Pope." He told of his long services to the Church as Archbishop of Perugia, which fitted him to become the Supreme Pontiff. He said:

"How deep and sincere is the affection of the Holy Father for the venerable Archbishop of Boston I myself can bear witness. Five years ago, when, for the first time, the Pope sent me to this country, after having charged me to bear his paternal salutations to the Most Eminent Cardinal, Archbishop of Baltimore, and to all the Bishops who should be united in that city for the celebration of the centenary of the American hierarchy, he added that there also I would meet Archbishop Williams, and, in words of love and deepest affection, bade me express to him his highest regard and special esteem. This particular esteem and affection find new expression to-day in the letter and gift which the Holy Father has sent to the beloved Archbishop on this occasion of his golden jubilee.

"Is it strange that he should feel a special regard for Archbishop Williams? They are two men in whom we see developed to the highest degree all those qualities which go to make up the character of the true Christian pastor of souls. It is most natural, then, that between them there should exist the strongest bonds of sympathy and affection. To me, therefore, it is a pleasure—one to be remembered all my life—to be here to-night, and to offer, while offering my own sincerest and warmest congratulations, the loving and paternal salutations of Leo XIII., and his fervent good wishes that God may continue to bless and preserve to the Church of Boston her beloved Archbishop Williams."

Cardinal Gibbons responded to the toast of "The Catholic Hierarchy." He said that when it was announced that the celebration of Archbishop Williams's golden jubilee would be private, or, at least, local, in character, he had engaged passage for Europe and would now have been abroad. When Archbishop Williams yielded to the wishes of the clergy and people and consented to have the metropolitan sees of the country represented at the celebration, he cancelled the ticket and engaged passage for a later date, so that he could be present. The Cardinal said:

It is a great and rare privilege vouchsafed to a minister of God to have passed the fiftieth milestone of his priesthood. It is a still greater privilege, for which he should be devoutly thankful, to have spent these long years in innocence and blamelessness of life, with a record untarnished and without a single stain to sully his sacerdotal garments.

The year before your venerable Archbishop was ordained there was but one diocese in all New-England, for the first Bishop of Hartford was not consecrated until 1844. There were then only fifty-three priests in New-England, with a Catholic population of 75,000 souls. The Archbishop, though not yet a very old man, remembers the time when New-England contained only four priests, and in 1816, when a coadjutor was proposed for the See of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Mareschal wrote to Bishop Flaget recommending Bishop Cheverus of Boston for that place, and the reason he assigned was that the illustrious Dr. Cheverus had nothing to do in Boston.

To-day the archdiocese of Boston is one of the most flourishing metropolitan sees in the country, with six suffragan sees. New-England has to-day 1,200 Catholic clergymen, with a Catholic population of nearly 1,500,000. And nowhere can a Catholic community be found more devoted to the faith of their fathers or more loyal to their grand old commonwealth, more loyal to the flag of their country, and to her civil and political institutions.

We have learned to admire and love you, Archbishop Williams, for your sterling honesty of purpose, for your candor and straightforwardness of character, and for all those qualities of mind and heart that make the man. There is no prelate of the American church in whose judgment we have placed more implicit reliance than in yours. Even when you were younger in years, we looked up to you as a judicious counsellor. But now we claim you as our Nestor in years as well as in wisdom. May you long be spared to be the ornament of your clergy, the guide of your people, and the pride and glory of American episcopate.

Friday morning, which is really the anniversary of the ordination of the Archbishop, the members of the religious orders and delegations of pupils from the academies, high schools, parochial schools and orphan asylums will assemble in the cathedral and assist at a service in honor of the anniversary. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., rector of the Catholic University of America and a fine musical programme has been arranged.

The two days' celebration will be brought to a close with a reception to the Archbishop by the Catholic Union of Boston. The Archbishop has been for many years the honorary President of the union. The Archbishop, Cardinal Gibbons, Monsignor Satolli, and the other church dignitaries will be present.

STILL WORKING FOR JAMES KANE

Mrs. Morehouse Has Not Yet Money Enough to Buy Artificial Legs for Him.

Mrs. C. L. Morehouse, who has done so much to procure artificial legs for James Kane, is getting somewhat discouraged, although she declares that she will persist until sufficient money to purchase the limbs is obtained.

Kane was a stone-cutter. He lost his legs through accidents. While he was lying in the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island his wife and son died and his home was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Morehouse has collected $66.19 at the lectures that she has delivered, but this is not sufficient. Her friends are interested with her in the matter, and Mrs. George Shrady, of the Rev. Dr. Van de Water's church, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, has promised to supply Kane with sufficient to enable him to conduct a small busniess and make a living as soon as the legs are procured.

At present Kane is confined to the hospital awaiting the result of Mrs. Morehouse's efforts. Mrs. Morehouse lectured on Tuesday night at the Rev. Dr. Lampe's church, in West Thirty-fifth Street. She will continue to lecture and make known Kane's needs until the requisite amount of money is obtained. If Kane obtains his artificial legs a home and an opportunity to earn a living is assured him.

DOCTORS DINE AND TALK

Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital Listen to Toast Responses.

The annual dinner of the Society of the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital was held at the Hotel Savoy last evening, and was attended by many of the prominent physicians in the city. Those responding to toasts were:

George M. Miller of the Board of Trustees, "The Policy of the Hospital"; the Rev. George S. Baker, D. D., "Hospital Administration"; Dr. Beverley Robinson, "The Attending Staff"; Dr. Joseph E. Winters, representing the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Society, and Dr. Charles H. Knight, representing the New-York Hospital Alumni Society, "Our Sister Societies," and Dr. Pearce Bailey, "The Ex Interne."

Among those present were Drs. Richard T. Bang, A. Blauvelt, Paul Tiemann, Van Horn Norrie, Thomas S. Southworth, Charles F. Collins, William H. Draper, W. F. Warner, and C. S. Bull. Dr. A. A. Davis was President and the toastmaster was Dr. W. J. Otis.

BROOKLYN LAWYER EXPRESSES FAITH

W. W. Wilson Becomes a Convert to Judaism.

Wayne W. Wilson of the law firm of Wilson & Weed of Brooklyn, who is a member of Euclid Lodge, F. and A. M., the Aurora Grata, Scotish Rites Orders, Kismet Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, has become a convert to Judaism. The formal conversion took place in the Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avenues.

In speaking of his change in faith Mr. Wilson said:

"I have an extensive acquaintance among the Hebrew residents of Brooklyn, and have not been connected with any church or religious society in the past, and joined the Temple Israel because the doctrine of the Reformed Jew met my views exactly. The ceremony was purely a family affair, but I have no objection to appearing in print. Mr. Nathan was present at the ceremony, and also all the prominent Hebrews in the city."

CAPT. W. TUMBRIDGE CONVICTED

Fined $25 for Assaulting a Man Who Couldn't Pay His Hotel Bill.

Capt. William Tumbridge, the proprietor of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, was convicted of assault, before Police Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Court, yesterday, and was fined $25.

The complainant was Ira Morley, a broker, of 471 Henry Street, Brooklyn, who alleged that the assault took place on March 14. He was under the influence of liquor, he testified, and had no money to pay his bill. Capt. Tumbridge, Morley said, then slapped his face and called him names, and punched him in the eye, on account of which he was compelled to stay in the house for several days.

Capt. Tumbridge acknowledged striking Morley, but said he did so only after Morley had threatened him. A civil suit will now be brought against Capt. Tumbridge.

SAYS A WOMAN WAS THE ROBBER

Threw Him Down and Knelt on Him, Old William Dunbridge Declares.

William Dunbridge, an old colored man, who lives at 16 Cornelia Street, was robbed in Leroy Street yesterday morning about 4 o'clock by a woman, who seized him by the neck, dragged him into a hallway, and knelt on his chest, holding one hand over his mouth while with the other she took his knife and $8.

Dunbridge says the woman, after taking his property, threw him out of the hallway, which was at 50 Leroy Street. He found a policeman, and for half an hour they searched the neighborhood. A woman came from 108 Leroy Street, and Dunbridge identified her. She was Tilly Woods, who, the policeman says, has played the highway robber several times.

The woman told Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, that she was not guilty. She was held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

THEIR TABLEAUX ARTISTIC

Entertainment for Charity by Society Women.

MISS MORGAN APPEARS AS "TRILBY"

A Successful Benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association.

The tableaux vivants given yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre by society women for the benefit of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association were artistically and financially successful.

The theatre was filled at 2 o'clock with a large and fashionable audience. The first part of the programme included a monologue by Mlle. Pilar Morin. She did the best she could, but the monologue was tedious. La Petite Marie, a graceful child, sang two songs, and Miss Nettie Guy Crowl, styled the "Ohio Mocking Bird," appeared. Richard Mansfield sent a telegram to the effect that he was too ill to appear in scenes from "Prince Karl," as had been announced, and in his stead, and to the great pleasure of the audience, Mrs. Anne Bulkeley-Hills sang two songs, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Theodore Sutro. The Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the direction of Victor Herbert, gave several selections, including Lanjoy's "Spanish Serenade" and the "march" from "Prince Ananias."

Up to this point the performance was not remarkably brilliant or inspiring, and the audience showed that it was impatient for the tableaux vivants.

At last the curtain was rolled up, and then it was known that D'H. Washington, a collateral descendant of George Washington, was to announce the tableaux and not to appear in them. He is a tall man, of fine appearance, and did his part well.

In the first picture, called "Engaged," the Misses Contencin appeared and were admired. The second picture represented "Terpsichore." Mrs. Walter P. Robertson admirably portrayed the character. The third picture was an extra one, and was entitled "Our Charity." It was designed by Mrs. Matt Morgan, and in it her daughter, Miss Beatrice Morgan, a tall and handsome girl of a distinct blonde type, posed. Miss Morgan reclined in the background and gazed at some potted plants in the foreground. This picture was especially well received.

Miss Parker next appeared as "Mme. Récamier" in an effective picture. Then came Miss M. Stanleyette Titus, the woman lawyer, as "Portia." She was not very severe of mien, but looked very pretty, and was loudly applauded. The next picture was "Carmen," in which Mrs. Francis H. Sutton made a very pretty tableau.

Miss Louise Shepard was seen as "A Gainsborough Portrait." A winsome "Mignon" was Miss Elise Contenciu.

One of the most effective tableaux of the afternoon was the representation of the "Madonna" by Miss Tiedeman, who had a little child at her side. The posing was artistic and the lighting better than when the other pictures were shown.

Miss Louise Parker was seen as "Vestica Tuccia." Miss Contencin's "Iris" was very good, and was very much admired. Miss Witherbee was seen to advantage in the "Fin de Livre." Miss Claire Cohn's "La Marquise" was one of the daintiest pictures of the afternoon, and was encored. Miss Tiedeman, Miss Clinton, and Miss Alexandre appeared as "The Three Modern Graces," and Miss Estelle Arnold was seen as "Ruben's Wife."

Miss Beatrice Morgan was seen as "Trilby." This picture was looked for with much interest, and Miss Morgan was heartily greeted. She was posed in the scene where "Trilby" sings "Ben Bolt," and seemed to be Du Maurier's heroine to the life. During the exhibition of the tableau, which was encored several times, "Ben Bolt" was sung in the wings.

The next picture was beautiful and striking. Mrs. Francis H. Sutton appeared in the well-known picture of "Sappho," and made one of the most artistic pictures of the afternoon. Mrs. Theodore Sutro posed as "A Portrait." As the portrait was one of herself, it was a very pleasing one. In introducing this picture, Mr. Washington paid Mrs. Sutro a deserved tribute for her enterprise in making the afternoon's entertainment possible.

The last tableau was "An Indian Maiden," by Miss Dorothy Clinton. Miss Clinton received much applause for her artistic pose, and deserved it.

Among those present were Miss King, Miss Ruth Schermerhorn King, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. Henry Horton, A. B. De Freece, Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Buschmeister, Mrs. J. R. Franklin, Miss May Waldron, Mrs. H. C. Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. Contencin, Mrs. Matt Morgan, Mies Lola Morgan, Mrs. S. Carman Harriot, Miss Harriot, Mrs. E. C. Rapelyea, Mrs. J. H. V. Arnold, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mrs. George Trotter, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Grant, Mrs. C. G. Francklyn, Mrs. Du Vivier, the Misses Du Vivier, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mrs. William Jeffray, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rennselaer, Miss Katherine Crimmins, Miss Minton, Miss Livingston, Mrs. Daniel F. Butterfield, Mrs. and Miss Goin, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud A. Morosini, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. Edward Garcia, Miss Garcia, and Mrs. Shrady.

The ushers were Winthrop McKim, N. Lester Muller, Philip Minton, Worthington Whitehouse, Prince Lowenstein, Baron Slipenbach, and R. Harvey Arnold.

Miss Helen M. Gould sent a letter saying that she would not be present, owing to the fact that she had made a previous engagement to attend the dedication of the Russell Sage Hall for the Troy Female Seminary. The box she had purchased was occupied by her cousin, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, and Miss Pendleton of Staten Island.

The other boxes were taken by Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Mrs. Peter Gilsey, and Mrs. James Russell.

At the morning rehearsal for the tableaux Miss Helen Hicks, Miss Goin, Miss Crimmins, and Miss Falconer were, at their own request, excused from appearing.

The benefit netted about $2,000 for the Kindergarten and Potted-Plant Association. Harry C. Miner contributed the use of the theatre and gave $100 to the fund. The officers of the association include Mrs. George Jay Gould, as President; Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. F. H. Sutton as Vice Presidents; and Mrs. J. P. Johnson and Miss King as Secretaries. Once a year the association takes a benefit, usually at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. When Mrs. Gould went abroad recently she suggested that tableaux vivants and a vaudeville bill be given. The arrangements for the entertainment were left in the hands of Mrs. Theodore Sutro and F. H. Sutton.

TO PROTECT THE CANAL TRADE

Dock Board Asked to Continue and Increase Facilities for Discharging Small Boat Cargoes.

At a meeting of the Dock Board yesterday, resolutions were adopted urging the Corporation Counsel to take such steps as were necessary for the acquirement by the city of the water-front property between West Eleventh and Bethune Streets, now owned by private individuals.

J. Pangburn, Jr., Secretary of the New-York Coal Exchange, appeared before the board with a petition. The paper which was submitted to the board was in part as follows:

"All local commerce, the transportation of which requires small vessels, such as canal boats, &c., is gradually being driven away from New-York, by reason of the inadequate dock facilities. The delay and loss of time made necessary in discharging cargo at New-York City, make shipments by canal almost prohibitory, and the railroad companies are therefor carrying a large amount of freight which should go toward the support of the canals. All this is caused by not having a greater number of public docks or bulkheads, and by the policy of the Dock Department in leasing the entire water front to steamship and railroad companies, to the exclusion of all local interests and home trade.

"The State of New-York, in order to encourage shipments by canal, has made the legal rates of wharfage for the City of New-York very low, and on this account the income from a public dock is not as large as if the same was leased for the exclusive use of some individual. But the citizens of this city reap double the benefit by reason of the reduced rates at which this class of goods can be sold.

"The canals of the State of New-York will be of very little benefit to the people of this city unless provision is made for suitable places to discharge cargo without delay.

"The lower west side section of the city on the North River, from the Battery to West Tenth Street, is given up almost exclusively to steamship and railroad companies on lease, and there are very few public docks or oulkheads which local vessels can use. This district includes the largest business portion of the city, and, at the present time, there is only a part of one pier, Canal Street, and two bulkheads, Clarkson and Barrow Streets, to accommodate the enormous amount of business requiring wharfage privileges.

"The bulky character of such articles as coal, lumber, brick, iron, &c., make it compulsory upon the dealers handling the same to do their own transportation, and they are therefore absolutely dependent upon the public docks for their wharfage facilities, and unless the already limited number of public places are continued, it will result in driving a large number of firms out of business. It is a matter which affects their very existence, and we most earnestly petition your honorable board to protect the local trade of this city by continuing the present public places and by increasing the same as soon as possible by the addition of one or two more bulkheads.

"We would also request that suitable instructions in reference to public docks be issued to Dock Masters, which will insure equal privileges for all, and the right to use the same in regular turn, according to priority of arrival, upon the payment of the legal rates of wharfage."

Attention of the board was called to the fact that the Cunard Line, which, by the the terms of its lease has the right to collect wharfage only from the bulkhead north of Pier 30, has had this sign conspiculously posted: "Mooring or discharging vessels at this bulkhead strictly prohibited."

Secretary Terry was directed to istruct the Dockmaster of the district to have the sign removed, and to see that the Dock Department rules are enforced.

QUARRELED WITH NOAH PALMER

BOTH MESSRS. JOHNSON AND GAGE ARE HELD FOR ASSAULT.

Had Some Trouble in a Restaurant and Afterward on an Elevated Railroad Station.

Charles Johnson, twenty-eight years old, an artist, and William Gage, an official of the Cripple Creek Mining Company, who were charged with assault on Noah Palmer, President of the Standard Candy Company, North Twelfth Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, were committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $300 bail each to answer.

They were surprised at being held, and had some little trouble in procuring bail. Their former bondsman, James O'Connor of 652 Madison Avenue, a retired banker, did not at first seem desirous of taking them out of custody yesterday. After they had made other efforts to procure other bondsmen he finally appeared and renewed his responsibility.

John Gaffney, ticket agent at the Sixth Avenue elevated railway station at Fifty-eighth Street, said that on Tuesday night, Palmer asked him to protect him from two men who were following him. Gage then came up and called Palmer a coward. Palmer, in reply, called Gage a liar, and the men struck at each other. As they turned to go down the stairs Johnson and Gage were arrested by a policeman who had been summoned by the station porter.

John Chew, the porter, corroborated Gaffney, and also said that he afterward found a piece of a broken knife blade on the station platform.

William Howe, a banker, living at 201 West Eighty-eighth Street, said that he saw Johnson shove Mr. Palmer and Gage strike him while on the Fifty-eighth Street platform. He remonstrated and said that it was an outrage. Johnson then snatched Howe's umbrella and broke it.

Louis Jordan, a waiter at the May restaurant, described an altercation that the defendants and Palmer had at the restaurant on Tuesday night, and said that the proprietor of the place told Johnson and Gage that he did not want any quarreling there. The latter then left and invited Palmer to step outside and settle the difficulty. The same men had made trouble in the restaurant before, he said.

Defendant Johnson said that about a month ago he, Archie Gunn, and a friend were in the dining room of the Hotel May talking, when Palmer, who sat near, called the waiter, and, in an offensive manner, demanded that his plate be removed to another table, as he could not endure the language of defendant and his friends. When Johnson asked for an explanation Palmer said: "What business is it of yours if I want to change my table?"

Johnson and Gage went to the same restaurant Tuesday night.

"The last time I was here," Johnson said to Gage, "I had trouble with a man."

At this Palmer, whom he then saw for the first time, ordered his plate removed. Johnson said he arose to leave, not wishing to have trouble, and Palmer shouted: "I'll fix you!"

Mr. May ordered Palmer to keep quiet. They then went up town on the elevated road, and Palmer called for a policeman at the Fifty-eighth Street station. Gage called him a coward, and they fought. Palmer struck Gage, he said, with a knife, but did not hurt him.

"A very singular affair all the way through. I shall hold the defendants," said Justice Deuel.

Palmer conducted his own case, and fell to the floor in a faint at the conclusion of the hearing.

May Come Under Civil Service Rules.

Controller Fitch has written to the counsel of the Rapid-Transit Commission, Messrs. Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, asking for further particulars about $7,500 that the Commissioners sought from the Board of Estimate. They simply stated that the money was to pay men for securing the consent of property owners to the routes.

The Controller wants to know who these men are and how they are to be selected, and why they should not be obliged to comply with the civil service rules.

Seventh's Officers on Governors Island.

A reception to the officers of the Seventh Regiment was given yesterday on Governors Island by Gen. Nelson A. Miles and the officers of the post. Officers from the Seventh who attended the reception were Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. Smith, Major Kipp, Major Abrams, Quertermaster Schuyler, Capts. Conover, Pollard, Rhodes, Rand, Dewson, McLean; Lieuts. John Dougall, Masset, Wilson, Dunn, White, Presinger, and Underwood.

AMERICA'S PEERLESS ONES

"The All Around Girl" and Her Fearless Womanhood Talked About.

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE MEETS

"Our Highest Duty Is to Guard Zealously the Future Mothers; Little Errors Last Forever," Said Mrs. K. T. Wood.

The "All Around American Girl" engaged the attention of the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon, and according to Mrs. Kate Tannett Wood, who read a paper upon the young woman, she is a very admirable sort of a creature.

"If Samuel Johnson could have been put down in the midst of a college girl's club or a classical society such as we have at the present time," said Mrs. Wood, "he would never have dared to utter that

DIRE THREATS BY TEALL

Not with the Aid of Typewriters Will He Make Attack on Col. Waring.

"BUT I'LL AVENGE THE INSULT"

Thus Declares the Disappointed Gentleman Who Wanted to Clean Streets — But How, He Only Hints.

Col. Waring's remark about appointing Oliver Sumner Teall successor to Mr. Moore as Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner is likely to get the Commissioner into trouble—according to Mr. Teall.

It seems to be generally understood about Col. Waring's office that the remark was made as a joke. Mrs. Carre, Col. Waring's secretary, said yesterday it was true that Col. Waring had instructed her to tell any one who asked that Mr. Teall would be the next Deputy Commissioner, but whether the remark was intended for a joke she did not know. The Colonel himself intimated, but did not in words confess, that the news about the proposed appointment of Mr. Teall was given out as a joke. He added:

"I have not yet selected a successor to Deputy Commissioner Moore."

Mr. Teall, however, is not going to allow the remark to be passed by without further explanation. He was seen yesterday at his new headquarters in Broadway, at Herald Square, where he presides over a sanitary real estate company, and where his right-hand man, "Tom" Ronan, the Bowery Depew, is scheduled to appear every evening in Oriental costume and lecture on "Reform in Municipal Politics as Affected by East India Tea."

Mr. Teall said that he wanted to do street cleaning because he thought he could do it, and that his applications to Mayor Gilroy and Mayor Strong to be appointed Commissioner were made in all earnestness.

"Now, you know, in all this work," he said, "they seemed to have no use for me, except in campaign times, when all the hard work was to be done. I have not made any complaints, but have simply attended to my own personal business. I never made any application to Col. Waring for any position. Col. Strong promised that I should have the deputyship before Col. Waring was appointed Commissioner, and he did that, not on my solicitation, but on that of the members of the Second Assembly District. I don't think Col. Waring had any right to use my name in this connection, and undertake to make me a butt of his peculiar idea of wit. 'Fred.' Gibbs is the only man who ever tried that, and he says he won't try it again.

"I certainly don't propose to take from a stranger familiarities that I would not allow from a friend. The situation is just here: If Col. Waring chooses to offer me that position I will give him an answer within twenty-four hours; and if he does not offer me that position I'll demand an apology within twenty-four hours of the appointment of any one else. I did not seek the position. I am quietly attending to my business, and I don't propose to be held up to ridicule by Col. Waring or anybody else.

"I want to say that if the offer of an apology is not made I will take the matter into my own hands. I shall not draw up any resolutions or ask for his dismissal, but I'll avenge the insult."

Col. Waring gave out the following statement yesterday in answer to certain statements, not printed in The New-York Times, which were made in reference to the resignation of Deputy Commissioner Moore:

"I had determined to pay no regard to the absurd statements that are being printed about the resignation of Deputy Commissioner Moore. I should have adhered to this determination, had not the name of the estimable lady who is my private secretary been drawn into the discussion.

"For her protection I find it proper to say that my reason for asking Mr. Moore's resignation had not even a remote relation to her, nor to any personal question whatever.

"I had never heard of Mrs. Carré when I became Commissioner. Being told of her capacity and reliability I asked her to call on me, and engaged her services; and I have always been glad that I did so.

"Furthermore, if Mr. Moore wrote me any other letter than the one I gave out, I never received it—and he says he never wrote it."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Theatres at the Berlin Fair.—The managers of the Berlin theatres hope to reap a rich harvest from the visitors to the Industrial Exposition in that city next year. Preparations have been made to keep all the theatres open during the Summer of 1896, and in addition to this four theatres are to be erected in the exposition grounds. In one of these houses, to be called Theatre Old Berlin, a historical review of the city of Berlin will be presented in a series of tableaux. In another house specially arranged fairy plays will be presented; in a third comedy will be the attraction, and the fourth will be a microphonic concert hall, to be connected by wires with the opera houses, theatres, and concert halls of Berlin, so that the audience can enjoy performances given miles away from the Fair grounds.

—Melba Sails for Europe.—Melba, the last of the great singers of the Metropolitan company to leave America, sailed for Europe in the Augusta Victoria yesterday. To the many admirers who gathered at the dock to wish her godspeed the prima donna expressed the pleasure which she had experienced during her American season. She was in excellent spirits, and promised a speedy return to the scene of her triumphs in this country. Melba's stateroom was fairly filled with flowers sent by admirers of the artist, and on the saloon table were a number of packages addressed to the singer.

—Booked for the Grand Opera House.—Manager Augustus Pitou, who is to assume control of the Grand Opera House next month, has already secured a number of attractions for that house for next season. Included in the list are "The Passing Show," "William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson"; Lewis Morrison, "The Foundling," with Cissy Fitzgerald in the cast; "The Masqueraders," "Sowing the Wind," Hermann, the magician; Chauncey Olcott in "The Irish Artist," Peter F. Dailey in his new farce, and "The Black Crook."

—Chauncey Olcott's Tour.—Chauncey Olcott has already played four engagements in this city this season, presenting "The Irish Artist," and he is to play one more before the close of his tour. He will be seen at the American Theatre during the week of May 27, and will end his season with this engagement. He will go to Europe for his Summer vacation, and will return in time to open next season's tour under the direction of Augustus Pitou.

—The Pilots' Benefit.—Among the artists who will participate in the performance at St. James's Hall to-morrow night for the benefit of the families of dead pilots, are Maud Furniss, a well-known amateur Dorothy Dare, Miss Vene Montross, Brinsley Shaw, a direct descendent of Richard Brinsley Sheridan; Morgan E. Coman, William C. W Durand, John Stratton, and John Montross.

—The Burlesque on "Hamlet."—Manager Evans is making great preparations for the production of "Hamlet II," the burlesque written by H. Grattan Donnelly, with music by Homer Tourjee, which is to have its first presentation at the Herald Square Theatre May 27. The cast will include some of the best known operatic artists, and a production of rare excellence is promised.

—Alexander Salvini's Season.—Alexander Salvini will close his tour with his engagement in Boston to-morrow night. During the season he has played in every large city in the land, from Boston on the Atlantic to San Francisco on the Pacific coast. Both the actor and his manager, Mr. Wilkinson will go to Europe to pass the Summer.

—Grand Opera House.—The engagement of the Marie Tavary Grand English Opera Company will close at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night, when the second and fourth acts of "Rigoletto," the first act of "Carmen," and "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be presented as a farewell bill.

—Terrace Garden.—"Der Obersteiger," as presented at Terrace Garden by the Conreid-Ferenczy company has proved so successful that it will be continued two week's longer. The company has a repertory of thirty light operas from which to select during the Summer season.

—Mr. Schoeffel Will Not Sail.—John B. Schoeffel has decided not to go to Europe to accompany his wife, Agnes Booth Schoeffel, home, and it is announced that Mrs. Schoeffel will return earlier than she originally proposed. She is now enjoying herself in Paris.

THEY ALL PAID THEIR FARES

Legislators Start for the Adirondacks, and Pay for Transportation, Like Ordinary Citizens.

ALBANY, May 16.—A party of legislatore left the New-York Central Station here on a special train at 5:10 o'clock this afternoon for a trip over the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad to Malone and other points in the Adirondacks.

"It is a strange sight," said a railroad official, "to see a special train of legislators leave here and each passenger pay his own fare."

The party was chaperoned by Senator Mullin, and was composed of Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Senators Higgins, O'Connor, Cantor, McMahon, Lexow, Kilburn, and Assemblyman Ainsworth. Mr. Mullin said that the excursion was for the purpose of obtaining rest. It is expected that the party will emerge from the woods on Monday.

On that day Gov. Morton will return to Albany from Ellerslie, where he goes tomorrow with three of his daughters. Mrs. Morton is still at Hot Springs, Ark.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...4:41	Sun sets...7:12	Moon rises...1:20	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:15	1:50	7:29	8:02
Governors Island	1:37	2:30	8:22	8:54
Hell Gate	3:20	4:23	9:50	10:22

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 17.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Ailsa	Navassa	May 9
Cufic	Liverpool	May 7
Dania	Hamburg	May 5
Niagara	Nassau	May 14
Normannia	Hamburg	May 9
Philadelphia	Le Guayra	May 11
Thingvalla	Christiansand	May 3
Wittekind	Bremen	May 4
SATURDAY, MAY 18.		
Bolivia	Gibraltar	May 4
City of Rome	Glasgow	May 9
Etruria	Liverpool	May 11
Francisco	Hull	May 3
La Gascogne	Havre	May 11
New-York	Southampton	May 11
Principia	Dundee	May 4
Veendam	Havre	May 8
SUNDAY, MAY 19.		
Amalfi	Havre	May 4
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	May 13
Yoxford	Gibraltar	May 5
MONDAY, MAY 20.		
Fulda	Bremen	May 11
Herschel	St. Lucia	May 13
Runic	Liverpool	May 10
TUESDAY, MAY 21.		
Hathor	Hamburg	May 6
Manitoba	London	May 10
Rhyniand	Antwerp	May 11
Scandia	Havre	May 10
Stuttgart	Bremen	May 9
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	May 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Alleghany	May 18	Jamaica	24 State St.
Lucania	May 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	May 18	London	4 Broadway.
Muriel	May 18	Barbados	39 Broadway.
Ohio	May 18	Hull	22 State St.
Circassia	May 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	May 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seguranca	May 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Spaarndam	May 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	May 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	May 18	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	May 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	May 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Newport	May 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Lahn	May 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	May 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	May 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Normannia	May 23	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Etruria	May 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	May 25	London	4 Broadway.
City of Rome	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	May 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Philda	May 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	May 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Veendam	May 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	May 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	May 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	May 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhyniand	May 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	May 30	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	May 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	June 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Ethiopia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	June 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	June 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	June 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ems	June 1	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	June 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Westernland	June 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Havel	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cymbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Maasdam	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	June 8	Hull	22 State St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, May 16.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Brown, Tarragona April 17, Barcelona 18, Palermo 24, and Gibraltar 29, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool May 3 and Queenstown May 9, with mdse, 355 cabin, and 1,028 steerage passengers, to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Janssen, Danzig, April 28, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, May 11, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Augustine, Gaskill, Jacksonville, May 12, with lumber to the Yellow Pine Lumber Company; vessel to Warren Ray.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Robert S. Patterson, Tunnell, Navassa, 16 days, with phosphate to Liebig Manufacturing Company; vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.. is bound to Carteret, N. C.

Bark Louise Adelaide, (of Portland,) Orr, Cienfuegos, 17 days, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Perkins & Welch; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Flora, (Nor.,) Olsen, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 20 days, with logwood to Mosle Brothers; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lizzie Carter, (of Bath, Me.,) Dyer, Manzanilla, 19 days, with sugar to Hugh Kelly; vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, May 16—9:30 P. M.—West, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Brixham, for Gibara; Remus, (Ger.,) for Havana; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Guyandotte, for West Point; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; Adria, (Nor.,) Hamilton, for Bermuda; Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Southampton; Bessel, (Br.,) for Antwerp; Trinidad, (Ber.,) for Bermuda; Leonora, (Spanish,) for Charlotte Harbor, Fla.; Craigmore, (Br.,) for Tampico, via Baltimore; Hindoo, (Br.,) for London and Newcastle; Vigsnaes, (Nor.,) for Baracoa; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

Delaware Breakwater (East End) Fog Signal, Delaware.—Notice is hereby given that the Daboll trumpet at Delaware Breakwater (east end) Light Station, on the east end of the breakwater, south side of the entrance to Delaware Bay, reported disabled in Notice to Mariners No. 74 of 1895, was repaired and put in working order May 9. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894," Page 68, No. 373, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 21.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 16.—SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Osborne, from New-York April 30 for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, from New-York April 2 via Havre, arr. at Antwerp May 14.

SS Petriana, (Br.,) Capt. Luckham, from New-York April 27, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York May 4, arr. at London to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from Cuxhaven for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for Southampton and Hamburg, passed Scilly at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS France, (Br.,) Capt. Hadley, for New-York, sld. from London at 8 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 16.—SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen for New-York, sld. hence at 5 P. M. yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, May 15.—SS Phoenicia, Capt. Leithauser, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 9:30 A. M.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 1 P. M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, May 16.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York via Southampton, arr. at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Heintze, for New-York and Baltimore, sld hence at 6 P. M. to-day.

GENOA, May 16.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York via Gibraltar, arr. at 8 A. M. to-day.

NO PROOF OF CORRUPTION

Senators Exonerated on the Charge of Bribery.

THE FIREMEN'S SALARY BILL FUND

Report of the Investigating Committee Fully Vindicating Coggeshall, Robertson, and Raines.

ALBANY, May 16.—The special Senate committee which had been investigating the alleged bribery charges against Senators Coggeshall, Robertson, and Raines, in connection with the passage of the New-York City's Firemen's Salary bill, and in connection with the attempt to put through an amendment increasing the salary of the officers of the New-York City Fire Department, submitted its report to the Senate today. It completely exonerates the Senators mentioned. The report was written by Senator Pound. It says:

No evidence was given upon the hearing before us of any communication or transaction by and between the Senators named and any persons whomsoever, or between any person whomsoever acting or assuming to act on behalf of the Senators named, having reference to corrupt negotiations for their influence in behalf of the officers' amendment to the Pavey Salary bill. If a fund for corrupt purposes was levied upon the members of the Officers' Association there is an absolute failure of evidence, direct or circumstantial, that any Senator ever had knowledge of the raising of such a fund, or of an attempt to raise or use such fund to promote the interest of the officers' amendment to the Firemen's Salary bill.

We find that there is no evidence whatsoever that Senators Raines, Coggeshall, and Robertson were at any time aware that any corrupt fund was being raised for the purpose of aiding the said officers' amendment; that they were at no time approached by an person corruptly soliciting them to favor such an amendment, and that the evidence justifies no other conclusion than that they acted throughout upon their convictions with regard to the merits of the proposition submitted to their consideration as members of the Legislature.

The testimony established the fact that while these bills were pending at Albany rumors were rife in the New-York City Fire Department among the officers and men, not only that the use of money would be necessary to secure the passage of the Robertson amended bill, but that the officers of the Fire Department were raising or were about to raise a considerable sum of money for that purpose. It appears that Dennis Leary, a lobbyist, was introduced by ex-Deputy Fire Chief McCabe to Fire Officers Shaw and Croker as a good man to take charge of the bill at Albany. Leary made a proposition to them that he be employed by the Officers' Association for $10,000 to go up to Albany.

This transaction, together with the statements of Officer Read, as testified to by Fireman Zorn, Kelly, and Thompson, (which that officer now says were made in jest,) the impression formed on the minds of Firemen Conroy, Campbell, Stevens, and Reagan as to Officer Horan's lost memorandum book that was an officers' assessment book, the evidence of Rottenhauser, Clifford, French, La Grange, Bonner, Conway, Sheridan, Shaw, and Ryan, and the circumstances surrounding McCabe's suicide, point irresistibly to the conclusion that the idea was current in the department that if the officers' amendment was ever passed it would be necessary to raise a large sum to accomplish it, and that preparations were being made therefor. But there is no evidence that any sum was actually raised or that any one outside of the Fire Department, except Leary, asked for or suggested the raising of money.

Officers of the Fire Department mentioned by said witnesses took the stand and flatly contradicted all evidence of implicating statements alleged to have been made by them, and numerous other officers denied all knowledge of such fund.

Mr. Quigg, editor of The New-York Press, called as a witness in his own behalf, admitted that he was the author of the article in question, stated the sources of his information, and denied any personal knowledge of any of the facts stated therein with reference to the raising or payment of money for corrupt purposes or connecting Senators therewith.

Louis F. Payn, mentioned in the newspaper articles, was responsible for the appearance of the officers' amendment at Albany. After learning from Foreman Burns, the President of the Officers' Association, that the Pavey bill, as it passed the Assembly, did not include a provision raising the pay of the officers, Payn induced Senator Raines to draft the amendment and Senator Robertson to propose it in the Cities Committee. He (Payn) says he put the amendment in the bill and agreed to take it out.

Payn testifies that he resides in Albany during the sessions of the Legislature to look after legislation; that he is the salaried legislative agent of several undisclosed principals; that he frequents the Senate and Assembly for the purpose of influencing the action of the members of the Legislature on bills in which his employers are interested, not by arguments before committees, but solely by personal conversation and personal solicitations of a private and confidential nature; that he has followed that occupation for many years, and that he has no other remunerative occupation. He was censured by a Senatorial investigating committee in the year 1869 in connection with the services of the above character, rendered by him to the Erie Railroad, although on that occasion, as on this, bribery or attempted bribery of legislators was not proved against him. The testimony of Mr. Payn was received in regard to that censure to the effect that the principal witness, Van Valkenberg, upon which the committee based its report, made an affidavit materially modifying or substantially taking back his testimony on that examination.

He also testified that the committee who signed the report, of which committee Matthew Hale was Chairman, gave a written statement to the effect that their censure of Payn was based upon the testimony of Van Valkenberg, and that upon the affidavit being presented he exonerated Payn from all blame, and practically retracted their censure of him. This testimony was received with the understanding that Mr. Payn was to present to the committee certified copies of the affidavit of Van Valkenberg, and of the retraction by the committee, which he alleged were on file in Washington, and in default of so doing his testimony in reference to this matter was to be stricken from the record. Mr. Payn has presented to the committee a certified copy of the affidavit of Van Valkenberg, which was made on the 30th day of March, 1877, the original of which was filed in the Department of Justice at Washington, and which affidavit is substantially as Payn testified, he failed to produce the retraction of the committee, stating in a letter to the committee that the papers could not be found on file in the department.

It should not pass unnoticed that, although all the facts upon which the Press article of April 18 was based, were in the possession of Mr. Quigg as early as the 15th day of March, 1895, he made no use of them for more than a month, and even published the story upon learning that Senator Raines and Senator Coggeshall had voted against reporting from the Judiciary Committee a bill to change the place of holding judicial sales in New-York City. Mr. Quigg had taken a deep interest in this bill, as well as the Firemen's bill, coming to Albany frequently to urge its passage, and advocating the same almost daily in the columns of his newspaper. He frankly admits that it was only after the adverse action of the above-named Senators on the Judicial Sales bill that he thought it was time to publish the article.

It is a matter of regret that the name of Senator Ahearn was mentioned by Fire Commissioner La Grange while on the witness stand as having been communicated to him by ex-Chief McCabe in connection with an alleged firemen's corruption fund in a previous year. We cheerfully extended to Senator Ahearn an opportunity to meet this hearsay accusation when requested so to do by him. The result was his complete vindication from any charge of improper conduct.

PLATT HAS THE POSITIONS

And Now the State Civil Service Board Takes Tardy Action.

ALBANY, May 16.—Six weeks ago the New-York Civil Service Reform League requested the State Civil Service Commission to place the positions of Excise Inspectors for New-York City in the competitive schedule. Various pretexts were made at the time for delaying action. To-day the State Commission met, and acquiesced in the request of the Civil Service Reform League. While the action was held in abeyance the positions were filled, so that the Platt men gained their point, the new rule applying only to future appointees.

A number of changes in the Brooklyn Civil Service rules were asked for to-day, but the commission laid them on the table.

The Fish, Game, and Forest Commission asked for rules governing this new department, but the Civil Service Commissioners refused to disclose their nature.

Drew Commencement Exercises.

MADISON, N. J., May 16.—The twenty-seventh annual commmencement exercises of the Drew Theological Seminary have occupied the greater part of the present week. The services commenced in Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday evening, when the Rev. Dr. Taft, President of the Pekin University, China, addressed the Students' Missionary Society. The reading contest for the George R. Cook prize of $60 took place in the chapel Monday evening, and the prize was awarded to W. W. Youngson. The examination of the students occupied Tuesday. Bishop Foss delivered the baccalaureate sermon in the evening. The class exercises were held this morning in Christ Church. The graduating class numbered forty-six. The commencement exercises closed with the conferring of degrees and diplomas by President Buttz.

THE "BIG FOUR" TO GO FREE

Only Two Votes in the Court of Pardons Against the Remission of the One Year's Imprisonment.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 16.—The Court of Pardons met in Chancery Chambers this morning and decided by a vote of six to two to remit the penalty of one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary pronounced by the Supreme Court against Dennis McLaughlin, John C. Carr, John N. Crusius, and Gottlieb Walbaum, the Guttenberg "Big Four," which sentences were affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals on Tuesday.

The Court is composed of Gov. George T. Werts, Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, and the lay judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Clifford S. Sims, John W. Bogert, Gottfried Krueger, George Smith, Albert Tolman, and H. H. Brown.

The two members of the court who voted against the remission of sentence were Chancellor McGill and Judge Sims. It is said they made vigorous speeches against the remission, but the session was secret and all that was made public was the protest that Chancellor McGill and Judge Sims asked to have entered upon the minutes. This read as follows:

"Because of the continued maintenance by these defendants of an institution for their individual gain and profit at the expense of the public morals and in shameful defiance of the law and the courts, we vote against any interference with the sentences imposed."

The court paroled Edward Wayne, William Ryerson, Henry Reinecke, and Florence Hall, who were sent to State prison for one year for selling policy slips in this city. Their time has nearly expired. Wayne is the young man whose father was convicted of trying to bribe Judge Hudspeth in order to save his son from punishment. Sentence was suspended, however, because the court did not think that Wayne realized what he was doing, or that he was responsible, owing to his mental condition at the time.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person, or would wait on ladies and do sewing; willing to travel; good city reference. F. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman for seashore; private family; would assist with other work; good city reference. C. D., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, SEWING, or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl; in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St.; first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl; can do first-class chamberwork and sewing; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. M. J. M., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—A lady leaving for Europe wishes situations for her chambermaid and parlormaid. Apply, Friday and Saturday, at 19 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or will take full charge of an infant. 863 Amsterdam Av., care of Haines.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation as a chambermaid and waitress for German Protestant woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend. 203 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; would go to the country for Summer; very best city references. 813 2d Av.; second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Friday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; North of Ireland Protestant; highly recommended from present employment. E. H., 106 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent girl; best city references. 52 West 54th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent girl, with personal city reference. 156 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent Protestant chambermaid; best, first-class city reference. M. E., 397 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; will assist with waiting or washing; best city references. M. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; do plain sewing or light housework; reference. 167 East 35th St.

Cooks.

COOK — LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS. — A lady wishes to procure places about the first week in June for her cook, laundress, and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 12, at 873 Madison Av.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; competent in French and American cooking; accustomed to take entire charge; good caterer; first-class city and Newport references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent references; good baker. M. L., care Mr. Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; lately arrived from London; would take entire management of kitchen; with a kitchenmaid; age, 32; city reference. Mrs. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a steady, competent cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands marketing and catering; in a private family; last employer can be seen. W. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls together; will be disengaged May 25; family going to Europe. M. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by Frenchwoman in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept. Hélene, Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; in small private family; will go to country for the Summer; last employer can be seen. Address, by letter only, 179 West 79th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; good city reference; city or country. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; good city reference. 206 West 37th St., ring second bell.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business, all kinds entrees, desserts, ices, and ice creams; country preferred; city reference. 100 West 28th St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant woman in small family; no objection to country; city reference. 152 7th Av., first floor, corner 19th St.

COOK.—First-class; by Frenchwoman in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept. Hélene, Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook, who has been with her three years and whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect. Call, 127 East 30th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; good baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city reference. 760 10th Av.; first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress; private family; understands her business; city reference. 300 West 37th St.; second bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; in private family; best city reference. C. J., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking, pastries, cream, and marketing; best references. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; good city reference. Call, Friday, at 1,075 3d Av.; ring Simpson's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and assist with washing; city reference. 256 West 41st St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a colored woman in private family; city or country, as take care of a house for the Summer. 324 West 37th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; city reference. M. B., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—First-class; where there is a kitchenmaid; three years' references. J. M. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family; would go in country for Summer; best of references. 348 West 53d St.; Fitzgerald's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By a first-class cook and waitress; would like to go together; private family. 35 East 63d St., present employer's.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By thrifty woman; fine worker; superior cook; Swedish; French style; thorough, rapid housecleaner; fine laundress; $1.50 per day; personal city reference. Jameson, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent English girl, work by the day or week as first-class cook or laundress; best city references. Advertiser, 404 West 54th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman; would go out Tuesday and Wednesday of each week to wash and iron. 234 West 20th St., janitor's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Fits perfect; perfect taste and style in trimming; latest fashion; can show samples of work; at home or by day. M. M. Corbitt, 215 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Going out by the day; would like a few more engagements; best reference; city or country. Mrs. McElgin, 235 West 16th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German governess; best city references; speaks French fluently; teaches German, French, English branches, and music. A. B., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant as nursery governess; city or country; three years' reference from present employer. M. L., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; would like to live with a family in the country for the Summer as companion or to teach children German, French, and English a few hours daily for board only; highest references. Country, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Protestant woman to wait on elderly lady; excellent seamstress, housekeeper; first-class reference from last employer. 210 East 15th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thoroughly competent and trustworthy managing housekeeper, in private family or hotel; highest reference. Mrs. F., care of G. B. Mackie, 22 Beaver St.

HOUSEKEEPER and COOK.—By a French cook of middle age as housekeeper and cook for bachelor apartments. A. B., 205 West 36th St.; rear.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters; experienced; together or separate; just arrived from north of Ireland. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORKER or KITCHENMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as houseworker or kitchenmaid. Mrs. Garret, 385 8th Av.; ring first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework. 238 East 38th St. No cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. R. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant girl to lady or grown children; thoroughly understands lady's plain dresses; also children's fancy guimpe dresses; fine hand at sewing and packing; best city reference. 107 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of fine sewing; would assist in light household duties; country preferred; best reference. 572 Lexington Av.; Brown's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; under seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE TO GROWN-UP Children.—By competent French Swiss Protestant of middle age; good packer and traveler; city references. 411 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker; understands her duties thoroughly; excellent packer; good traveler; good reference. 169 West 23d St.

MAID.—A lady going to Europe desires to procure a situation for her maid, whom she can recommend as very competent; has seven years' reference. 5 East 9th St.

MAID.—By competent girl as maid; willing to do chamberwork; no children; best city references. S. B., 341 West 30th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; excellent on shirts; excellent city references from first-class families. L. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; head or alone; references from first families of city and present employer. M. W., 422 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman, as laundress in private family, where another girl is left in city for Summer

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Active and Excited Markets, with Prices Higher.

CONTINUED REPORTS OF CROP DAMAGE

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Strong—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Higher—Coffee Irregular.

Continued reports of damage to the crop at the West, with additional reports of damage abroad, caused a sharp advance in all cereals, compelled very free covering by local shorts, and brought foreign buyers into the market for a large amount, with trading in wheat more active than for a long time past, and prices about 2c up. Provisions were firmer, but without activity. Cotton was higher and moderately active. Coffee was active and very irregular.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	71½@	71¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	31¼@	31½
Corn, No. 2 steamer	56	@
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65	@$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35	@ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 18
Pork, mess	13.25	@13.75
Lard, Western steam	6.85	@ ..
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State full cream, new	6	@ 6¾
Coffee, No. 7	16	@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	10.50	@ ..
Lead	3.25	@ 3.30

WHEAT—Contracts were very active and excited, with prices decidedly higher. The opening was weak and ¼@⅜c lower, on free foreign selling and realizing by local longs, but became strong, and advanced 2½@2¾c on reports of crop damage, firmer late cables, better clearances, and increased buying for foreign account, with local shorts covering freely, closing firm at 1⅞@2½c advance....Spot was advanced 1⅞@2½c, with the options, which checked business. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago red, for interior, at ¼c under July, delivered....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ¾c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 6¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 73¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 78⅝c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 78⅞c, afloat....Clearances hence, 138,998 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 172,099 bushels....Receipts, 226,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 239,468 bushels; in the interior, 266,980 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and closed firm at ½@⅝c advance, through manipulation at the West, firmer cables, local covering, and following wheat. Spot was firm, but less active, at an advance of ½@⅝c. Sales, 109,000 bushels, including, for export, 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at 56⅜c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 25,000 bushels ungraded white at 53½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 55¼c, elevator; 5,000 bushels yellow at 56¼c; elevator, and 45,000 bushels ungraded white, on private terms, delivered....Receipts, 68,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 168,582 bushels; in the interior, 151,541 bushels....Clearances hence, 126,964 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 196,196 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, but firm, at ⅛@¼c advance, on local covering, and following wheat and corn....Spot were active and closed firm at ¼c advance....Sales, 235,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36¼c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 31¼@31½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 30½c; rejected mixed, 30c; rejected white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 32¼@32½c for 125,000 bushels; track mixed, 32@33c for 45,000 bushels; track white, 37@41c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 105,900 bushels; exports, 445 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	69⅝ @71⅝	71⅝
June	210,000	69¾ @71⅞	71⅞
July	10,920,000	60 15-16@72⅜	72⅜
August	520,000	70¼ @72⅝	72⅝
September	8,240,000	70¾ @72⅞	72⅞
December	3,490,000	72¾ @74⅞	74¾
Total	23,390,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	40,000	55⅜ @56	56
July	820,000	56 3-16@57	57
September	420,000	56⅞ @57½	57½
Total	1,280,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	100,000	31⅝ @..	31½
June	100,000	31⅝ @31¾	31⅝
July	125,000	32¼ @32½	32½
No. 2 white—			
May	25,000	@..	35⅜
June	25,000	35⅜ @..	35⅜
Total	250,000		

FLOUR—Prices were advanced about 10c per barrel, owing to the sharp rise in wheat, and buyers were more anxious to take hold. Sales, 34,000 bbls, including of City Mills 4,955 bbls patents, 12,000 bbls clear, and 700 bbls fine at revised quotations; 3,800 bbls Spring patents at $4@$4.50; 1,300 bbls Spring straights at $3.50@$3.75; 3,800 bbls Winter straights at $3.50@$3.75; 3,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.75@$4.15; 1,300 bbls Winter clear at $3.40@$3.50; 450 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3.15@$3.30; 150 bbls No. 2 do at $2.75 in sacks, and 2,500 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.25....Arrivals, 9,525 bbls and 3,153 sacks; exports, 8,987 bbls and 24,586 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 58,102 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.40
Supers	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.90
No. 1	2.90@ 3.15
Clears	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.20@ 3.50
Winter wheat straights	3.30@ 3.75
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.15
City patents	@ 4.50
City clears	3.70@ 3.75
City extras	@ 3.10
City supers	2.80@ 2.90
City fine	@ 2.75

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and in demand. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.90; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.02½@1.20.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.60@$4; cut, $4@$4.40; ground, $3.70, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Demand light at steady prices. Quoted: Spring, 60, and 80 lb sacks at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; chops, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive, cottonseed meal, $19@$20; spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There continues a slow and nominal market for clover, quoted at 10¼c for No. 2 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is a firm market, with increasing demand. Exporters could find no material quantity in lots of 100 bbls at 27c for prime, but are unable to buy larger lots at that price, and which they bid for to the extent of about 2,000 bbls. The Mediterranean is the main buyer of that class of goods. A lot of 300 bbls strictly prime was sold at 27½c, while this price is asked for full lots of prime. The English market is bidding on good off-grade yellow 26c, but the quality is scarce here and held at 26½c. Crude, in barrels, sold on private terms for 200 bbls off grade. Crude, in bulk, at the mills is at 19@19½c in the Carolinas and Georgia, while Texas is reported as offering some lots as low as 18c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 50@53c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate demand; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 16.—Oil, opened and highest, $1.73; lowest and closed, $1.72.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS show a moderate advance all around—on pork of 12@15c, lard 2 points, and bacon 8@10 points, as following the excitement on wheat. Trading is a little better from exporters and speculators, but is by no means active. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for the day as 25,000 head. The week's packing was 258,000 head. Same time last year, 215,000 head.

LARD is held somewhat stronger by reason of the advance at the West in sympathy with the wheat speculation, but trading is slack. Cash closed at 6.85c nominal. City steam is firm at 6.10@6.15c, and 100 tcs taken up at these prices. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.90c nominal; July at 7c nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.20c; South American at 7.50c. Compound lard is dull at 5@5.25c. The West was at 6.52c bid, to 6.57c asked for May, closing at 6.55c asked; 6.62½@6.70c for July, closing at 6.67c asked, and 6.75@6.85c for September, closing at 6.82c asked.

PORK—Trading here is moderate and in jobbing quantities for the most part, with steadiness over prices. Sales of 200 bbls mess. The West is 12@15c higher and firm, with May at $12@$12.05, closing at $12.05 nominal; July at $12@$12.25, closing at $12.17; September at $12.17½@$12.50, closing at $12.40. Prices here are: For mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON shows an advance on short ribs at the West of 8@10 points, with a trifle freer speculation. May closed at $6.05 nominal; July was at $6.05@$6.17½, closing at $6.15 asked; September at $6.20@$6.30, closing at $6.30 asked.

CUTMEATS—For city meats the market continues slow and depressed; sales of 25 boxes clear bellies at 6¾c. City pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6½c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝c for 12-lb and 8⅝c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8⅜c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Prices are without change, while demand is more moderate. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Have a slow sale, with prices easy and nominal; quoted at $18@$18.50, while here $19 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steady prices, on fair demand. Receipts at the West, 66,491 head; same time last year, 57,701 head. Chicago—Receipts, 32,000 head; more active; early decline fully recovered; $4.10@$4.60; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,428 head; opened easy; closed strong; $4@$4.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,300 head; lower; $4@$4.50. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; opened 5c lower; $4.15@$4.35. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.50@$4.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,697 head; $4.25@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weaker; $4.10@$4.35. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; active; $4.30@$4.50. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market holds firm at 4⅜c for city, with steady demands. Sales of 100 hhds at 4⅜c. For country there is a moderate inquiry, and very regular prices. Sales of 50,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4¾c; for Australian, 5@5¼c quoted.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market has not varied. It would not be possible to sell over 8c, while 8¼c is asked. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 8½@8⅝c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and very irregular, with longs realizing on the near months and buying the later deliveries, and the close barely steady at 25 points decline to 5 points advance. Havre was firm and unchanged to ¼f up, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig advance to ¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio was easier and dull, No. 7 quoted at 16c and No. 8 at 14¾c. Sales, 500 piculs interior Padang ex India at 26½; 1,000 mats do, pale, spot, at 26¾c; 150 bags Maracaibo and 250 bags Central American, on private terms....Option sales: Opening call—11: A. M.—May, 750 bags at 13.95c; June, 250 bags at 14.10c; July, 750 bags at 14.55c; 2,250 bags at 14.50c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.55c; December, 250 bags at 14.45c; total, 5,250 bags. Between call and close—May, 2,250 bags at 14.00c, 500 bags at 13.95c, 1,000 bags at 14.00c, 2,500 bags at 13.95c, 500 bags at 12.90c; June, 250 bags at 14.10c, 2,500 bags at 14.05c, 2,500 bags at 14.00c, 500 bags at 13.95c, 1,500 bags at 14.00c, 2,500 bags at 13.95c, 500 bags at 13.90c; June, 250 bags at 14.10c, 1,000 bags at 14.15c, 2,500 bags at 14.10c; July, 1,000 bags at 14.55; September, 1,250 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.50c; October, 250 bags at 14.00c; December, 250 bags at 14.45c; total, 14,250 bags. Exchange—4 points paid to exchange 2,250 bags May for June. 55 points paid to exchange 2,250 bags May for September; total for day, 28,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same time Last Year.
January	14.35@14.45	....@ ....
February	14.35@14.45	....@ ....
March	14.35@14.45	....@ ....
April	@	@
May	13.90@13.95	15.25@15.35
June	14.00@14.05	15.30@15.35
July	14.30@14.55	15.15@15.20
August	14.50@14.55	14.90@14.95
September	14.50@14.55	14.55@14.60
October	14.30@14.65	14.30@14.35
November	14.45@14.55	14.05@14.10
December	14.40@14.50	13.85@13.95

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	230,085
Arrivals	....
Total	230,085
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,600
Total stock in New-York to-day	221,485
Total stock in Baltimore	24,319
Arrivals	....
Total	24,319
Deliveries yesterday	375—23,944
Total stock in New-Orleans	52,012
Arrivals	....
Total	52,012
Deliveries yesterday	615—51,397
Total stock in other ports	....
	75,341
Total stock in United States	296,826
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 15	115,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 15	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 15	59,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
Total	497,826
Same time 1894	367,067

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7
No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @18⅝
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18¼@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¼
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and firm at 8@9 points advance, with local shorts covering, Liverpool 1@2 points higher, and the South showing additional strength, while port receipts are decreasing. Spot was neglected, with prices unchanged.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.66@6.67	6.68	6.60	2,600
June	6.63@6.64	6.68	6.58	12,700
July	6.69@	6.70	6.64	5,100
August	6.74@6.75	6.75	6.69	62,000
September	6.79@6.79	6.78	6.75	4,400
October	6.82@6.83	6.83	6.78	24,600
November	6.86@6.87	6.85	6.83	1,500
December	6.91@6.92	6.92	6.87	6,000
January	6.97@6.98	6.98	6.92	2,800
February	7.02@7.04	....	....	....
March	7.08@7.09	7.04	7.04	100
Total				121,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 17.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	208	816	49	714	464	..
New-Orleans	2230	2689	1326	553	1851	..
Mobile	2	74	8	141	9	..
Savannah	627	106	479	175	37	..
Charleston	45	111	6	2	13	..
Wilmington	42	4	4	3	..	..
Norfolk	230	132	15	49	203	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	810	..	..	101	..
Boston	775	718	064	1080	881	..
Philadelphia	4633	25	100	19	340	..
West Point	8	50	47	531	182	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8318	5535	2695	3267	3641	..
This day last week	6551	8863	10382	4199	4103	6818
This day last year	2262	4704	4263	2196	2234	3135

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades are scare and more sought after, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Demand very fair, and values firm.

Domestic—		Java, and Japan—	
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4⅜@4⅝	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Japan	4 @4¼		

SUGAR—No business was reported in raws, but importers continue to ask full prices....Refined rules steady, with demand less active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¾@..
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅝@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4⅝ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Cut, granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5¼
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4½
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3⅝ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16@3⅝
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 13 (net)	3⅜ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a little pressure to sell resulting from the extreme dullness of trade, and late prices are being shaded on most kinds. Choice marrow have fallen to $2.40, and it is difficult to exceed $1.90 on best marks of medium. Not many peas here, and they are held steadier than other kinds; red kidneys show further weakness; exporters could fill orders at $1.90; foreign beans very slow and easy; green peas weaker. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.40; do, pea, $1.97½@$2; do, medium, $1.90@$1.95; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, lima, California, $2.95@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.15@$2.25; do, foreign pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80; green peas, per bush, $1.02½@$1.05; do, bags, 95@97½c; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—The better qualities of creamery hold steady, with fancy selling about up to the receipts; low grades dull and freely offered. State dairy in moderate demand for the best.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17 @16½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	16 @16½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	14 @15
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Welsh tubs, extra	15½@16
Welsh tubs, firsts	14 @15
Welsh tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @11
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	17 @..
Creamery, firsts	15 @16
Creamery, seconds	13 @14
Creamery, thirds	11 @12
Imitation creamery, firsts	12 @13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8 @9
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7 @9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @ 7½
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	7½@12
Western—	
Creamery, June	8 @13
Factory	6½@ 9

CHEESE—A quiet market, with the tone weak, though less so for fancy, large, white, full cream, as offerings of this grade were light.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6¾@ 6¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6½@ 6¾
State full cream, large, good to choice	5½@ 6
State full cream, common to fair	4¼@ 5¼
State full cream, small fancy	6 @ 6½
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4½@ 5¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	3½@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2 @ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1⅛@ 1½
State full skims	1 @..

FRUITS—Fruits of Apples still very dull and prices uncertain. The light business reported is, however, at about former quotations. There was a heavy run of strawberries to-day from Norfolk and North Carolina, and a considerable increase from Maryland. The stock was generally in good order, but of small size, and often too green, and prices continue low, though fairly satisfactory, considering the ordinary quality of the goods. We quote: Apples, Ballin, per barrel, $3@$3.50; do, Roxbury russet, $2.50@$3.50; do, golden russet, $2@$3; strawberries, Maryland, per quart, 8@10c; do, Norfolk, 8@11c; do, North Carolina, 6@12c; do, Charleston, 10@18c.

FRUITS—DRIED—A little jobbing business is doing in evaporated apples, and there is some call from exporters for grades worth, say, 6@6¼c. The movement is not large, however, and the feeling is easy. Sun-dried in light stock, but not much doing. Very few chops available. Cores and skins slow. Small fruits working out in a very small way, and values weak and uncertain. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common to fair, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19½@20c; cherries, 11@12c; plums, State, 3¾@4c; blackberries, 4@4½c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

EGGS—Choice stock is firm, and meets with a good demand.

State and Pennsylvania	15 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13¾@14¼
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @13
Duck	12 @16
Western, mix, 30 doz. case	$300@$3.45

POULTRY—ALIVE—Scarcely any fresh receipts, and the general market remains unchanged. The scarcity of Spring chickens makes it possible to get a little more for them. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c@$1.25; fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, 6@6½c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, 50@90c; geese, 60@$1.12.

DRESSED—An effort was made to raise fresh fowls to 10c, and a few of the finest goods were sold at that price, but trade was not sufficient to promise a clearance on that basis, and wholesale lots of average prime were let go at 9½c generally rather than risk holding over. Some ordinary lots are cleaning up at 9c; Long Island ducks steady; Spring chickens scarce and firm; squabs steady. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 10@12c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 6c; old geese, 6@8c; old ducks, 10@13c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 28@30c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 38@42c; do, Western, dry-picked, 30@35c; do, scalded, 26@30c; do, Long Island, 30@36c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes firm and fairly active; old continue dull and weak. Peas lower on liberal supplies. Other vegetables firm, with moderate offerings.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.75@$2.00
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	1.00@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, per crate	75@ 1.50
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Cabbage, Charleston, per bbl crate	2.75@ 3.00
Celery, N. O., per dozen roots	25@ 50
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	75@ 1.50
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket	40@ 60
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	75@ 90
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.75@ 1.85
Peas, Charleston, per basket	75@ 1.25
Squash, Florida, white, per crate	10@ 30
Squash, Florida, yellow, per crate	10@ 40
String beans, Florida, green, per crate	75@ 1.50
String beans, Florida, wax, per crate	75@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	3.00@ 5.00

POTATOES.

Southern, bbl	$2.50@$5.50
Bermuda, prime, per bbl	4.00@ 6.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	1.37@ 1.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.50@ 1.60
Nova Scotia, per 180 lb sack	1.75@ 2.00
Sweets, Vine., fair to fancy, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, other So. Jersey, double-heads	1.50@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady under moderate supplies and a fair demand. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 50@55c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—Brewers appear to be the only buyers at present, and prices are without change.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State of N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9 @..
Bavaria, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	23 @26
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—Some grades show a further advance, with choice lots of dry quoted entirely nominal, through scarcity, with inquiry good.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20¼@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	17½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	16½@..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	@17
Bogota, selected	21@24	15 @16
Central America, selected	20@22	15 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	.. @11
Porto Cabello, selected	21@23	16 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	10 @..
Tampica, selected	20@21	14 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	14 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	12 @..
Calcutta Buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	10 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	.. @ 9
Payta, as they run	28@32	.. @10
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	10 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	11 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	10 @..
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	6½@..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	7 @..

LE

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Vanderbilts and the Grangers Lead an Improving Market.

ACTIVE BUYING BY FOREIGNERS

Sale of a Large Block of New-York Central Stock in London—The Short Interest on the Run—Final Prices the Highest of the Day.

THURSDAY, P. M.

The stock market is again on its way upward. The turn came late yesterday, but was more pronounced at the opening of business this morning. London and the Continent bought the Vanderbilts and the Grangers, and it was not long before the traders followed in the same course. The improvement extended to the general market, and at the close the active list was from 1 to 3 points higher than yesterday. The recovery more than wiped out the losses made in the recent reaction.

Strength became the predominating feature of the market when it was officially announced that the New-York Central treasury stock, amounting to about four and a half million dollars, had been disposed of in London at a price considerably above par. This block of stock has long been hanging over the market, and the knowledge that it had been removed induced very liberal buying. Other Vanderbilt specialties shared in the improvement. In the afternoon the old story that all the Vanderbilt lines were to be consolidated and operated by one company was revived, but it could not be learned that such a project was under serious consideration. Late in the day the short interest became alarmed at the ease with which stocks advanced, and started covering. This resulted in increased activity and higher prices.

New-York Central's net advance at the close was 3⅝ points, while other gains in the group were Lake Shore, 1¼; Michigan Central, 1⅜; Canadian Southern, 1⅝, and Chesapeake and Ohio, 1⅛. The Grangers were also notably strong, dispatches from the West indicating that the damage to growing crops by the recent frost had been greatly exaggerated. Northwestern sold at par, but closed at 99½, a gain of 2½ points. Burlington improved 2⅜, and St. Paul 2¼ points, while Rock Island's advance was 1⅝ points. The Nickel Plate stocks were also higher. Among the internationals, Louisville and Nashville gained 1⅝, Northern Pacific preferred and Wabash preferred, each 1¼; Union Pacific, ⅞, and Ontario and Western, ¾. Low-priced specialties were also in demand. Tennessee Coal and Iron showed marked strength, the common gaining 1⅜ and the preferred 5 points. The advance in the preferred, of more than 20 points in a few weeks, seems to indicate an early resumption of dividends. The report of net earnings for April issued to-day, shows an increase of $32,226 in surplus. Great Northern preferred made an exceptional advance of 11 points.

The industrials were relatively quiet. The Greenhut party in Distillers attacked the stock in the early tradings, and it sold down to 22½; it closed, however, at 23⅝, a net gain of ⅝. Sugar was 1½ points up, at 117⅝, while Chicago Gas improved ⅞. Western Union was in demand all day, and closed 1⅝ higher, at 93.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was slightly more active, but the supply was far in excess of the requirements. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, with but little increase in the supply. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3½@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $118,505,929, and the balances were $7,259,-822. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $717,372.

Money in London ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, 1¾, to 105; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 55; Erie, ½, to 13⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 60⅛, and St. Paul, ⅝, to 137⅛. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, 1, to 24; Union Pacific, ⅞, to 15¼, and Reading, ⅝, to 9⅝; Illinois Central sold at 98½. Erie second consols at 71, Atchison at 8⅛, and Ontario & Western at 18⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 105⅝, for money and 1-16, to 105 11-16, for the account. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £28,404 in the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 65.25 per cent., is now 64.35 per cent., against an advance from 64.74 per cent. to 65.90 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,-000.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 350,000f. in gold and an increase of 1,975,000f. in silver. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f. 42½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 21½c., for checks.

Berlin exchange on London 20 marks 46 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for 90 day bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$32,767,647
Imports for the same period	17,529,318
Net exports	$13,218,351
Net exports to date, 1894	22,916,091
Net exports to date, 1893	47,003,546
Net exports to date, 1892	17,515,024

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. The supply of bills decreased, but there was no improvement in the demand, which continued very light. Nominal rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 96⅜ and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows Chicago—75c premium. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; ¼ 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of anthracite coal (approximated) for week ending May 11, 1895, compared with the corresponding period last year:

Regions.	May 11,'95.	May 12,'94.	Changes.
Wyoming	409,711	476,164	Dec. 66,453
Lehigh	112,986	147,473	Dec. 34,487
Schuylkill	262,285	238,705	Inc. 23,580
Total	784,982	857,342	Dec. 72,380
Total yr. to date.	14,413,990	11,841,893	Inc. 2,572,097

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Hecker-Jones Milling Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable June 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	46⅜	47¼	46⅜	47¼	46¼	47½	300
American Cotton Oil	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	29⅞	30	1,100
American Cotton Oil pf	76	76	76	76	76	77	100
*American Sugar Refining	116¼	117⅞	116¼	117⅞	117⅝	117½	22,175
*American Sugar Refining pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	90⅞	100	373
American Tel. & Cable Co	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	92½	95½	7
American Tobacco	106¾	107½	106¾	107½	107¼	107½	6,545
American Tobacco pf	112	112	112	112	110	113	351
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	21,302
Baltimore & Ohio	63¼	63½	62	63½	63½	64	1,915
Balt. & O. S. W. pf., new	12	12	12	12	11½	12½	135
Brunswick Company	2½	3	2½	3	2⅞	3½	400
Canada Southern	53¾	55¼	53⅜	55¼	55⅛	55⅝	5,820
Canadian Pacific	53½	54	53½	54	53½	54¼	711
Central Pacific	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	19	20	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	7,040
Chicago Gas	74½	75	74⅛	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	18,860
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55½	55½	55	55½	55½	56	500
Chicago & Northwestern	97	100	97	99½	99½	99⅝	16,710
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77½	80	77½	79⅞	79⅞	80	14,970
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42⅜	45	43	45	44⅞	45	2,835
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	80	80	80	80	88	80	273
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	65⅞	67⅞	65⅞	67⅝	67⅝	67⅞	28,165
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120½	120⅞	120½	120½	120¼	121	150
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	67½	69½	67½	69½	69½	69⅝	6,570
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	7½	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7	7½	7	7¼	7⅛	7½	400
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	200
Consolidated Gas Company	143½	144½	143	144½	144	144½	2,164
Delaware & Hudson	131⅞	131⅞	131	131⅞	130⅜	131¼	557
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162⅞	162½	162⅞	162⅜	163	960
Denver & Rio Grande	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	48	360
D Moines & Fort Dodge	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10	310
D tilling & Cattle Feeding	22¾	23⅝	22½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	35,155
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6½	150
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼	13½	125
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	58	58	58	58	57⅜	58½	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	45	45	45	45	50	13
General Electric	34⅜	34½	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34¼	1,000
Great Northern pf	124⅞	132	124⅞	132	130½	135	1,445
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1½	100
Houston & Texas	3	3	2	2	2¼	4	200
Illinois Central	95½	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	95½	97	200
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	22⅞	24	22⅞	24	24	24½	200
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	100
Iowa Central pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	30	105
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	9	9	9	10½	122
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	4	4	4	4	4½	100
Lacledе Gas pf	80	89	80	89	88½	90	100
Lake Erie & Western	20½	21⅜	20½	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	1,810
Lake Erie & Western pf	78	78⅜	78	78⅜	78⅜	78⅝	810
Lake Shore	146⅞	147¼	146⅞	147¼	147	147⅜	414
Long Island	86	86	86	86	87	89	10
*Long Island Traction	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	1,591
Louisville & Nashville	58½	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞	5,130
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	1,498
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	27	28¼	27	28¼	28	28½	1,500
Manhattan Consolidated	116	117	116	117	117	117¼	1,916
Mexican Central	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	1,800
Mexican Telegraph	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3	3½	1,350
Michigan Central	101⅞	102⅝	101⅞	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	2,025
Minn. & St. L. all as. pd	33½	33½	33½	33½	33¼	34	10
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	58	57⅝	58½	300
Missouri Pacific	28¼	29¼	28	29¼	29⅛	29¼	5,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	275
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31¼	32¼	31½	32¼	32	32¼	2,505
Mobile & Ohio	21	21	21	21	20¾	21	700
*National Lead Company	35	35⅜	34½	35¼	35¼	35⅜	2,687
*National Lead Company pf	90	90¼	90	90¼	90⅝	90½	474
National Linseed Oil	25	25¾	25	25¾	25¾	26	600
National Starch 2d pf	25	25	25	25	25	35	14
New-Jersey Central	97⅞	100	97⅞	100	99⅜	100	2,158
New-York Central	101⅜	104	101⅜	103½	103⅜	103⅝	10,558
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	41	42⅜	41	42⅜	42¼	42½	3,010
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17¼	18¼	17¼	18	18	18½	1,275
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	33½	33½	700
*N. Y., Penn. & Ohio pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1,000
New-York, L. E. & Western	13¼	13⅞	13	13⅞	13¾	14	1,800
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	20	20	20	20	20	30	210
New-York, Sus. & Western	13½	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜	13½	850
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	36½	37⅜	36¼	37½	37⅜	37½	1,360
Norfolk & Western	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	5	725
North American	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜	5,200
Northern Pacific	6¼	7⅛	6¼	7⅛	7⅛	7½	4,497
Northern Pacific pf	23	24¼	23	24¼	24	24¼	4,108
Ontario & Western	17⅞	18⅛	17¾	18½	18½	18⅝	2,910
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	28	29	28	28	28⅞	30	1,420
Oregon Short Line & U. N	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8	10	100
Pacific Mail	26¾	27	26½	26⅞	26⅜	27	2,075
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	1,810
Philadelphia & Reading	18¼	19⅞	18¼	19⅝	19½	19⅝	38,820
Pittsburg & Western pf	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	29	30	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅞	21¼	1,040
Pullman Palace Car Co	174	174	174	174	173½	175	350
Quicksilver pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	18	20	100
Rio Grande Western	17	17¼	17	17¼	16¾	17½	200
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	...	...	1,617
St. Louis Southwestern pf	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	...	...	1,120
St. Paul & Omaha	36¼	37¾	36¼	37½	37½	37⅝	2,750
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115½	115½	115½	115½	117	120	140
Sixth Avenue Railway	217	217	217	217	...	...	50
Southern Pacific	20	20¼	20	20¼	19½	20¼	450
Southern Railway	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	5,807
Southern Railway pf	39½	40⅝	39¼	40½	40½	40⅝	6,150
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23¾	24½	23½	24½	24⅜	24⅝	2,635
Tennessee Coal & Iron	85	85	85	85	85	...	100
Texas Pacific	12½	13¼	12⅝	13	13	13¼	10,945
Texas Pacific Land Tr	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	10½	11⅞	200
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	4	4	4	4	3¾	5	340
Union Pacific	15⅜	16	15	16	16	16⅛	2,920
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7	7¼	50
United States Cordage	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅞	7,805
United States Cordage pf	7⅛	8	7	7⅞	7⅜	8	1,893
United States Cordage gtd	13	14	13	14	13¾	14	500
United States Express	42	42	42	42	42	44	107
United States Rubber	40	41⅜	40	41⅜	41	41½	1,500
United States Rubber pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅝	94½	94⅜	500
*United States Leather	20	21⅞	20	21⅞	21	21¼	5,798
*United States Leather pf	91	92	91	91⅝	91½	92	1,820
Wabash	8½	9	8½	9	8⅞	9	3,205
Wabash pf	18⅝	20	18⅝	20	19⅞	20	9,475
Wells-Fargo Express	108	109¾	108	109¾	108	110	300
Western Union Telegraph	91⅝	93	91⅝	93	92⅞	93	4,730
*Western Union Beef	12	12	12	12	11¾	12½	66
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	7,447
Wheeling & Lake Erie	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46	47	200
Total sales							402,306

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	...	...	300
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	...	...	200
Total sales							500

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s 1,000	118	Int & Gt N 1st 3,000	117	Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	82	Sci Val & N E 4s 3,000	79
Atch, Top & S F 4s 3,000	73⅜	Int & Gt N 3d Mtg 1,000	30	Ohio So G M 4s 6,000s3	30	Seattle L S & E 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	49
10,000	73⅝	Lacledе Gas L. Co of St Louis 1st 5s 1,000	95½	Ore R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certs 4,000	94	So Pac of Ariz. 1st 20,000	90¼
10,000	73½	3,000b3	96	Ore Imp Co Con 5s 17,000	46	10,000	90½
10,000	73⅝	1,000	95¾	1,000	46⅞	Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000	92⅜
2,000	73⅞	5,000	96	6,000	47	65,000	93
66,000	74	L, S & M So 2d Reg 4,000	123½	3,000	47⅛	10,000	93¼
39,000	74⅛	Lehigh & W B Con Assented 4,000	105	2,000	47½	2,000	93¾
44,000	74¼	Louis & Nash 5s 15,000	97	Ore Short Line 6s 15,000	95½	5,000	93⅞
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 13,000	24⅞	5,000	97¼	16,000	95¾	44,000	94¼
10,900	25½	Lo, N A & Chi G M 5,000s3	72½	Trust Receipts 40,000	95½	Tenn C'l Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 1,000	88¼
1,000	25½	15,000	73	32,000	95	Tex & N O Con 5s 5,000	93½
28,000	25⅝	5,000	73¼	5,000	95¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000s3	92½
33,000	25⅝	Lo, N A & Chi Cons 3,000	100¼	70,000	95⅞	10,000	92½
4,000	25½	3,000	100⅝	15,000	96	9,000	92⅝
35,000	25⅝	5,000	101½	6,000	96½	1,000	93
7,000	26	Met Elev 1st 25,000	121	Peo & Eastern Inc 5,000	79	4,000	47
14,000	26	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 1,000	111	Peo & Eastern Inc 30,000	21½	5,000	47¼
10,000	26⅛	Mil & St Paul 1st Wis & Minn Div 25,000	109	Phil & Read 1st Pref Incomes 10,000	34⅞	Wabash 1st 5s 7,000	105¼
15,000	26½	Mil & St P 7s Gold 1,000	123½	11,000	35	19,000	105
3,000	26	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 3,000	87¼	10,000	35¼	6,000	105¼
45,000	26¼	1,000	87	5,000	35½	Wabash 2d 5s 3,000	74½
Atlantic & Pac Inc 1,000	5	4,000	87¼	10,000	35½	West Shore Gtd 4s 22,000	105¼
1,000	5¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 3,000	59⅜	25,000	36	W'n N Y & Penn 1st 5,000	107½
2,000	5½	1,000	58⅞	2d Pref Incomes 10,000	22	W'n U Col Trust 5s 2,000	110
5,000	5	20,000	58⅞	5,000	21⅞	Wheel & L E Imp 8,000	92
5,000	5¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st 41,000	90	10,000	21⅝	Wilkes & East 1st 2,000	95½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 2,000	113	15,000	90¼	10,000	21⅝	1,000	95⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st 3,000	101½	16,000	90½	15,000	22	Wis Cen Co 1st 3,000	57
1,000	102	5,000	91	15,000	22¼	10,000	57⅛
Brooklyn Elev 2d 5,000	74	20,000	90⅜	15,000	22⅜	10,000	57⅜
Brook, W & W Co 5s 10,000	106	2,000	91	1,000	22⅝	4,000	57⅝
22,000	106½	20,000	91½	10,000	23	Trust Co Certs 20,000	57⅛
Cent of N J Gen 5s 2,000	113⅞	6,000	91	9,000	22⅛	10,000	57⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1895 1,000	103⅝	11,000	91¼	4,000	22⅛		
Ches & O Gen 4½s 15,000	80	10,000	91⅞	20,000	22⅛		
20,000	80½	32,000	92	20,000	22⅜		
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 41,000	94	21,000	92¼	10,000	22⅝		
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 5,000	100	30,000	92½	15,000	22⅞		
1,000	100½	20,000	93	3d Pref Incomes 10,000	16		
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 10,000	98⅞	30,000	92½	10,000	16¼		
13,000	98½	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 6,000	81	10,000	16		
10,000	98¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	66	10,000	16⅛		
Chi G L & C Co 1st 1,000	95⅜	Nash, C & St L Con 1,000	99½	27,000	16		
19,000	96	5,000	99⅞	25,000	16¼		
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	47	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 16,000	102	50,000	16½		
1,000	47¼	N Y & Har 1st, Coup 17,000	116	2,000	16½		
10,000	47	N Y & Har 1st Reg 15,000	115¾	10,000	16⅝		
20,000	47¼	N Y, Pant & W Refunding 4s 11,000	91½	Phil & Rdg Gen 4s, Trust Receipts 3,000	70¼		
Chi & Northwestern 30-Yr Deb 5s 2,000	107⅝	10,000	91⅝	Pitts & Western 1st 5,000	84		
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000	106¾	1,000	91½	15,000	84½		
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	103⅞	N Y S & W Term 1st 5,000	106	Rio G Western 1st 3,000	73½		
30,000	104	Nor Pac 2d, Coup 10,000	101	1,000	73⅝		
10,000	104⅛	18,000	102	2,000	74		
2,000	104	2,000	102¼	15,000	73⅞		
Chi, St P & M 1st 3,000	126½	Nor Pac Cons 5s 88,000	40¼	1,000	74		
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 5,000	96	30,000	40	2,000	74½		
Colorado Midland 1st 22,000	73	5,000	39½	St Jo & Grand I 1st 6,000	80		
10,000	73½	6,000	39¾	St L & I Mt 5s 6,000	80		
D, L & W 7s, 1907 5,000s3	130	15,000	40	St L & Iron Mt, Ark Branch, 1st 28,000	104½		
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 5,000	107	6,000	40¼	St L & San Fran 2d, Class B 3,000	115½		
1,000	106¾	1,000	40¾	Class C 14,000	114½		
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1,000	91½	12,000	40¾	6,000	115		
H & T Cen 1st 5s 3,000	109	Trust Co Certs 20,000	39½	St L & S F G M 6s 4,000s2OF	109		
H & T Cen G M 4s 10,000	68	Nor Pac Term 1st 2,000	102½	St L Southwest 1st 5,000	73½		
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s 5,000	85	Nor Pac & Mon 1st 31,000	39½	10,000	73½		
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 5,000	94¼	10,000	40	St L S W 2d Inc 10,000	33¼		
Kan Pac 1st Cons 10,000	72⅛	Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000	93	St Paul M & M 1st Con 6s 10,000	120		
10,000	72¼	7,000	93⅜	Dakota Extension 1,000	115½		
4,000	72⅞	Ore S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 1,000	47½	San An & Ar P 4s 10,000	65		
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 1,000	109	5,000	47	5,000	65½		
Total sales							

*Unlisted.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	144	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	35	40
American Express	115	117½
*Bay State Gas	21¼	22
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60½
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Cedar F. & M.	5	9
Chicago & Alton	150	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	98½	99½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	..	25¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	75
C., H. V. & T. pf	63½	67
Commercial Cable	148	151
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	37	40
Detroit Gas	28½	..
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	101
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2	2½
Homestake	20	22
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. & D. M. pf	15	..
King. & Pem.	3	10
Laclede Gas	29¼	29½
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	115	..

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mah. Coal R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	55	70
National Starch	8	10½
National Starch 1st pf.	50	..
New Central Coal	7	9½
N. Y. & N. H.	201	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	73
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	16¾	17¼
Ohio Southern	12	13
Ontario Mining	10	12
Oregon Improvement	9½	10½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Pitts., Young & Ash.	47⅜	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52¼	53
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3⅜	4
Rens. & Sar.	180	185
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	43
R., W. & O.	113½	114
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	28	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	93
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	114	115
Silver bullion certificates	67	67¾
Southern Cotton Oil	..	42
*Texas Central	15	..
*Texas Central pf.	40	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	45½	48
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	78	81
Wisconsin Central	6⅜	6¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil.	29¾	30	29¾	30	200	Nat. Lead	35⅜	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	150
Am. Sug. Ref.	116½	117¼	116⅝	117¼	13,420	North Amer.	5⅜	6½	5⅜	6½	360
Am. Tob.	106¾	107¾	106¾	107	620	N. Y. C.	101⅞	104	101⅞	103⅜	460
A., T. & S. F.	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	2,000	N. Y., L. E. & W.	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	340
B. & O.	62½	62½	62½	62½	110	N. Y. & N. E.	41¼	42¼	41	42¼

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,980,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St. and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of said bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposits with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

1st Mortgage Guaranteed Gold 5s
Columbus and 9th Av. R. R. Co.,
Lexington Av. and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company
FOR SALE.
BENEDICT BROS.,
48 Exchange Place.

HOLDERS OF
OHIO SOUTHERN FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

The holders of these bonds are requested to promptly send their names and addresses and the amount of bonds respectively held by them to the undersigned, preparatory to the formation of a Protective Committee. Prompt action on the part of the holders is regarded as necessary to our interests.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
62 and 64 Cedar St.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
20 Nassau St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
New-York, May 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 21, 1895, at 2 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution. AVERY T. BROWN, Secretary Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON,
Secretary.

Dividends.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
MONTREAL, MAY 16, 1895.

The half-yearly interest on the First Mortgage bonds of the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company, due on the 1st of June, proximo, and payable by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under the terms of the mortgage, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Bank of Montreal, No. 59 Wall St., New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Blake, Boissevain & Co., No. 11 Copthall Court, London.
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 224 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POLITICIANS NOW REJOICE

Republicans Feel that They Are Secure in Their Local Offices.

LAWMAKERS DID NOT DISTURB THEM

Hopeful that the Mayor Will Pay No Attention to Non-Partisan Ideas —Departments Under the Party Control.

Now that the Legislature has adjourned and has not done anything to interfere with the tenure of office of those Republican politicians who have secured important berths under the present municipal administration the Republican politicians are in a delightful state of mind, and feel that they are secure in their places.

Some of them had feared that Platt, barred from all participation in the distribution of local patronage, might put up a job in the Legislature that would interfere with the enjoyment of their offices.

Now the Republican politicians are hopeful that Mayor Strong will no longer pay any attention to the non-partisan platform upon which he was elected, but will appoint more of their number to offices of importance and power. Many of them have urged upon him the necessity of such a course. They were successful to a certain extent.

On the grounds of Republican Party politics the Mayor accepted in behalf of the city the Bi-Partisan Police bill, which was opposed by many of the representatives of factors that were instrumental in securing his nomination and bringing about his election. The same element was also successful in inducing the Mayor not to appoint Admiral Erben a Dock Commissioner because they thought their purposes would be best suited by having John Monks appointed. Mr. Monks was selected, and Mr. Erben was told that he could not be named because he was not a resident of this city.

Pressure is now being brought on the Mayor by the Republican politicians to have him abandon all ideas of a non-partisan administration and to give offices in the future only to Republicans. This is in pursuance of the policy that resulted in the acceptance of the Bi-Partisan bill and the setting aside of Admiral Erben. They insist that Mayor Strong has already given too many offices to Democrats in this Democratic city, and that it is now a Republican Party necessity. These same Republican politicians feel that they are now thoroughly intrenched in office. They point out that they have control of the three greatest departments of the Municipal Government, so far as patronage is concerned—the Department of Public Works, the Fire Department, and the Dock Department. As to the Police Department, which is non-partisan, the politicians of all parties feel that it is best to fight shy of it. It proved the destruction of Tammany when that organization tried to use it.

The Fire Department is absolutely Republican. The Department of Public Works is absolutely Republican in all its tendencies. The Dock Board is Republican, with the exception of John Monks, who is now said to be affiliated with Major McNulty's Democracy in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. Major McNulty's Democracy is not very well known outside of the district, and not very well known either by a majority of the Republicans there, for that matter.

The Republican politicians are aiming to secure control of this city for the Republican Party for National, State, and local purposes under cover of non-partisanship. It has even gone so far that one at least of the Republican newspapers has begun to talk about Mayor Strong as a probable leader of the Republicans in this city. If there had not been influences exerted by Republicans to induce the Mayor to accept the Bi-Partisan bill this talk would not have been heard at all.

A list of some of the names of men who are now in control of the great patronage dispensing departments of the Municipal Government will prove interesting. William Brookfield, Commissioner Department of Public Works, is ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and ex-President of the Republican County Committee. He is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, and the leader of the anti-Platt forces.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, is a Philadelphia Republican, who has no more use for non-partisanship in the government of this city than he has for Democracy. He is a machine Republican always, when he is an important part of the machine. He is the Republican leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District for the Brookfield men.

John Simpson, Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Public Works, is described by his friends as "the handiest wire-pulling politician that ever came over the hills." He is the Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District; just at present he is against the machine because Platt, and not Brookfield, controls it. He has no respect for non-partisanship. He laughs at it. It amuses him. Like Gen. Collis, he runs with the machine when the machine runs his way.

William Henkel, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, is the Republican leader of the Twelfth Assembly District. Has been in district politics for years, and was formerly custodian of the Post Office, under President Harrison's Administration.

John C. Graham, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Public Works, is a Brookfield Republican politician in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

Columbus O. Johnson, Water Register in the Department of Public Works, is the Republican leader of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

Water Purveyor North is a personal friend of Mr. Brookfield, and a Republican in politics.

Gen. O. H. La Grange, President of the Fire Board, is a Republican politician, who was Superintendent of the Mint in San Francisco. He was one of the founders of the Milholland Republican movement.

Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield is one of the prominent young Republicans in the Eleventh Assembly District. He served in the Assembly.

Fire Commissioner Austen E. Ford is a Republican, and spoken of as a professional Irishman. He is a practical politician and in the last campaign got 100 Republicans together under the name of the Civic Union.

Edward C. O'Brien, formerly of Plattsburg, is President of the Dock Board. He was Commissioner of Navigation under President Harrison. Has always been in Republican politics since he became a voter and mainly with ex-Congressman Belden.

Dock Commissioner Edwin Einstein is a Republican politician of many years' standing. He ran as the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1892, and was defeated by Thomas F. Gilroy.

Messrs. O'Brien and Einstein absolutely control the Board of Dock Commissioners.

There are several other Republican politicians holding important places.

COMMISSIONER RICE ASSUMES HIS DUTIES

He Expresses His Opinion on Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Commissioner Rice, the new member of the Civil Service Commission, qualified this afternoon, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. Rice said:

President Cleveland has always had my support in his determined efforts to improve the Government service. In common with every thoughtful citizen, I recognize the importance of the work, and I am in heartiest accord with all intelligent endeavors to promote a just, courteous, and skillful transaction of public business.

It is through the transaction of such business by minor officials that the multitude of our people come in contact with the Government, and whatever betters the civil service increases the respect in which the governmental authority is held.

Properly understood, the civil service law opens the way whereby any qualified citizen may enter the public employ as vacancies occur. It is a law for the benefit of all, and should be sustained by patriotic Americans. I count it a special honor to be called to become a member of a board whose duties are to aid the President in securing the best results from such law. Whatever capacity and experience I possess are willingly put at his command for this work.

These remarks were made in answer to to a question as to his views regarding the work of the commission.

Dropped Dead in Her Yard.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 16.—Mrs. David McMurray, aged forty years, a resident of Fisher Avenue, dropped dead in the yard on her premises this afternoon from heart failure. She leaves a husband and several children.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION

Old Pictures and Books to be Sold at Auction—Curious Collection from the Estate of Thomas B. Carroll.

Perhaps the most astonishing array of old pictures that has yet been offered to a long-suffering public may now be seen at the galleries of the American Art Association on Madison Square. These works are from the estate of the Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, a very prominent politician in his day, an associate of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, Lucius Robinson, and Horatio Seymour. He was Mayor of Troy two terms, State Printer, and State Senator of New-York. He was also editor and proprietor of several newspapers, including The Troy Press, Albany Statesman, and Troy Observer.

The collection of these pictures, curious as the statement may seem when one has seen them, was his recreation in his leisure moments, and it is said that almost any one possessing large paintings with the vague sort of an antique feeling about them could find in Mr. Carroll a ready purchaser. The catalogue contains the formidable number of 357 examples, ending with a composition of dimensions 76 by 176 feet, and attributed to Salvator Rosa. It were kind to say but little of the quality of most of the stuff shown, though, of course, among so many there is here and there an occasional canvas with a gleam or two of hope about it. These are infrequent, however, and must be carefully searched for.

A curious portrait is by T. T. Fowler of Gen. Jackson, a certificate upon the back of which says that the President sat to the artist while on board the steamer Vicksburg, on his return from New-Orleans to Nashville.

Early work by Walter Blackman, J. F. Kensett, J. De Forest Bolmer, J. F. Weir, J. J. Hammer, A. F. Tait, Constant Meyer's portrait of the hero of Fort Sumter, Gen. Anderson; W. T. Richards, James Fairman, S. R. Gifford, E. L. Henry, C. C. Griswold, C. F. Blauvelt, R. W. Hubbard, and E. W. Perry, from a rather sad collection that most of them would, in all probability, gladly recall.

Passing from the pictures there are many books, some etchings and engravings, the first comprising a number of standard works by authors American and English. There are India proofs after the British painters and the earlier Italians; portraits after celebrities, scrapbooks, and many other odds and ends.

OPPOSED TO NEW TELEGRAPH POLES

Railway Residents in Conflict with a Gang of Lineman.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 16.—Leesville Avenue was this afternoon the scene of an exciting contest between Frank Brown and his wife and Samuel Acken on one side and employes of the Postal Telegraph Company on the other.

The Browns reside in a house owned by Acken. There have been two small poles belonging to the telegraph company in front of the building. The Browns complained of them, and Mr. Acken asked the company to remove them. The company agreed to do this, and in place of the two small poles agreed to erect one large one. Acken consented to this, but yesterday changed his mind, and said he would not allow the company to put up any poles in front of his property. The Browns sided with him, while the employes of the telegraph company said they would not go away until they had put up the pole.

They dug a hole, but when it was finished Acken jumped into it and told the telegraph employes to remove him from the hole if they could. Then the telegraph employes left Acken in the hole and dug another one.

Into this new hole Brown, following his landlord, jumped. The linemen dug three more holes, but when they would attempt to put the pole down either Brown or Acken would jump into the hole.

Then Mrs. Brown took a hand. She secured a revolver, and said she would shoot any one who attempted to place the pole in front of the house.

The employes of the telegraph company finally, by a quick move, gained the day. Acken began to fill one of the holes with dirt and wood, when the linemen grabbed the pole with their picks, and before Acken realized it the pole was in the hole.

Acken secured an axe and proceeded to chop down the pole, which was being held up by the picks. While Acken was chopping it a lineman mounted the pole, and attached it to three wires, which ran overhead. Then the foreman for the telegraph company warned Acken to stop, and said that if he did not he would be arrested for interfering with the Government telegraph service. This threat had the desired effect, and Acken stopped chopping and went to the office of Justice Frazee to see what he could do towards having the pole removed.

The pole was placed in position, but as it is nearly cut through a new one must be raised. Acken says he is not through with the fight, but the telegraph company says it has the right of way and he must submit.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH

Many New Enterprises Organized—An Increase in Clearings.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Special reports from all parts of the South to The Manufacturers' Record show a general upward tendency in business. The bank clearings of the South for the last week show an increase of 12.5 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1894, against an increase of 7.1 per cent. for the remainder of the country, not including New-York City.

There is a very marked increase in the number of industrial enterprises that are being organized. This is especially noticeable in cotton mill interests. An addition of 10,000 spindles to a duck mill at Columbia, S. C., is reported; 5,000 spindles and 168 looms to a Greenwood (S. C.) mill; 2,500 spindles to a King's Mountain (N. C.) mill, and 1,500 spindles to another mill at the same place. A two-hundred-thousand-dollar mill is projected in South Carolina; a one-hundred-thousand-dollar mill at Rock Hill, in the same State; a fifty-thousand-dollar mill at Franklinton, N. C.; a fifty-thousand-dollar mill at Clemson College, S. C.; a one-hundred-thousand-dollar company at Elizabeth City, N. C., and a one-hundred-thousand-dollar company at Selma, Ala.

Other important enterprises include a one-million-dollar beet sugar factory at Bowling Green, Ky.; a six-barrel paint factory in New-Orleans; a four-hundred-thousand-dollar electric light, power, and railroad company in Florida; a three-hundred-thousand-dollar cottonseed cleaning company at Galveston; cottonseed oil mills at Calvert and Caldwell, Texas; a fifty-thousand-dollar mining company at Birmingham, Ala.; two cottonseed oil mills at Girard, Ala., and a ten-thousand-dollar tobacco manufacturing company at Darlington, S. C.

THE LATE GEN. SUTHERLAND

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As apropos of the obituary of Brig. Gen. Charles Sutherland, ex-Surgeon General of the army, which appears in to-day's Times, I send you—thinking it may possess interest not only for the members of the Medical Corps, but for the army generally, by whom he was so well known—a copy of a letter written by Gen. Sutherland a few years ago, giving an account of his entrance into the Medical Corps of the army, which he served so long and adorned so well.

War Department,
Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, Nov. 5, 1891.

To Mr. Mandeville Mower:

My Dear Sir: Your letter, with its inclosure, [a clipping from The New-York Times of Nov. 2, 1891, in regard to the late Brig. Gen. Robert C. Wood, United States Army,] was duly received this morning, for which please accept my thanks. I not only remember Dr. Wood very well, but your excellent father also.

Your father's [the late Dr. Thomas G. Mower, senior Surgeon and Medical Purveyor of the army] good advice to me on entering the corps I have always remembered. In those days examining boards were not permitted to communicate to the candidates the result of their examinations. Your father [who was President of the examining board] went as close to the line as his duty would allow, and when he paid me a visit after my examination, and told me to take good care of my health, I felt reasonably assured that I was one of the successful candidates, although he did not breathe a word about the board.

I saw a good deal of Dr. Wood during the late war, both in his office and in the field as well. The last time I was with him was on the Upper Mississippi; then he was not many miles from his father-in-law's [the late President Taylor] plantation, [at Baton Rouge.] He was a very loyal man.

We lost a good man the other day in Dr. Brown, who was the President of our examining boards, and helped to select many of our best medical officers. Very truly yours,

C. SUTHERLAND.

Mandeville Mower.
New-York, May 12, 1895.

STATE TAX RATE FOR NEXT YEAR

Over a Mill in Advance of That of Last Year — The Estimates Made by Controller Roberts.

ALBANY, May 16.—State Controller Roberts has had introduced the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1 next, which fixes the tax rate at 3.24 mills. Last year it was 2.18 mills. The rate of tax is based upon the following figures: Appropriations made for general purposes, already laws, $906,836; appropriations of 1894, not included in last year's tax levy and not available until 1895, $493,150; appropriation bills in the hands of the Governor not signed and bills pending in the Legislature, $7,695,394. Deducting the estimated revenue aggregating $5,060,500, the amount to be raised for general purposes is $4,034,880. The total appropriation for general purposes is $9,095,380.

The Controller estimates the revenue as follows: Taxes on corporations and organization tax, $2,000,000; inheritance taxes, $1,800,000; tax arrearages, $100,000, and the remainder from various State departments and other sources.

The unsigned canal repair and bridge appropriation bills in the hands of the Governor, in the items in the supplemental supply bill, aggregate $672,223.

The aggregate assessed valuation of the State, as returned by the Board of Supervisors, is $4,292,082,167. The tax to be levied is as follows:

Ninety-four one-hundredths of a mill for general purposes will yield $4,034,557.24.

Ninety-four one-hundredths of a mill for free schools will yield $4,034,557.24.

Sixteen one-hundredths of a mill for new work on canals will yield $686,733.15.

Add canal tax for maintenance and ordinary repairs, per Chapter 282, Laws of 1895, $808,416.43.

State care of insane, one mill—$4,292,082.16.

The tax covered by this bill will be $13,906,346.22.

For general purposes the rate will be:

Schools, 94-100 mills: canals, 16-100 mills; general, 94-100 mills—a total of 2.04 mills. Add canal maintenance, Chapter 282, Laws of 1895—20-100 mills, and State care of insane, 1 mill.

The total tax levy is shown to be 3.24 mills.

EXHIBITED THEIR TROLLEY CAR FENDERS

Inventors, One a Woman, Before the Aldermanic Committee.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on the question of life-saving devices for trolley and cable cars.

The Aldermanic Chamber was filled with inventors and others interested, who carried their models. Several tables were placed in front of the dais where the committee sat. An opportunity was given to each inventor to exhibit his model. According to some of the inventors it must be a positive pleasure to be picked up on a fender, even if the car is whizzing along at ten miles an hour.

Marguerite Maidhof was among the exhibitors. Her invention somprised a scoop-like fender consisting of a four-wheeled platform connected with a back piece which prevents any one picked up from being thrown beneath the car.

The Darrach fender was explained as a device that has been tried with success. The fender is a strong light frame made of spring tempered steel tubing, which supports a row of flat springs forming a sofa-like structure reaching across the front end of the car, extending thirty inches from the bumpers. It will have a practical test in this city some time next month.

APPRAISAL OF MRS. STEVENS'S WINES

Great Surprise at the Discovery that They Are Worth but $150.

NEWPORT, May 16.—The executors of the will of Mrs. Marietta R. Stevens had the contents of her wine cellar in Marietta Villa appraised to-day. It was expected that this would prove to be a valuable part of the estate, but only white wines were found, and as they had been exposed to the severe cold of the Winter it was apparent that their qualities had been impaired somewhat. After several hours' work $150 was set down as a fair values of the wines. It was expected they would be appraised at several thousand dollars.

To-day's arrivals of cotagers for the season include George F. Tyler of Philadelphia, C. Cushman of St. Louis, who is a nephew of Charlotte Cushman, and owns and occupies her villa, and Mrs. E. O. Matthews of Washington. Bishop Potter is here the guest of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin. H. C. Anthony and E. Berwind of New-York, and Mrs. S. Willoughby of Philadelphia, also arrived to-day.

Dr. and Mrs. Griffith of Philadelphia arrived at Conanicut for the season.

Kohl's New Lease of Life.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16.—Judge Green of the United States court to-day formally denied an application of counsel of Henry Kohl, the Newark murderer, for a writ of habeas corpus. Kohl was to have been hanged to-day, but Gov. Werts granted him a respite of ten days. Immediately after the application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. This will act as a stay of execution. The case will probably not come up in the Supreme Court until October.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Board to meet at New-York City to recommend a proper marching ration for troops called out in sudden emergencies.—Detail: Col. John W. Barriger, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Major Ezra P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry.

—Court-Martial at Key West Barracks, Fla.—Detail: Capt. Lewis Smith, Third Artillery; Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery; Lieut. Joseph M. Califf, Third Artillery; Lieut. Charles W. Foster, Third Artillery; Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, Third Artillery, and Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Niagara, N. Y.—Detail: Capt. William M. Waterbury, Capt. William Auman, Capt. Jesse C. Chance, Capt. John S. Bishop, Lieut. Charles S. Hall, R. Q. M.; Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, Adjutant; Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, Lieut. Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry, and Lieut. John H. Parker, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, fourteen days; Lieut. Harold P. Howard, Sixth Cavalry, one month; Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry, three months; Capt. John R. Brinckle, Fifth Artillery, extension until further orders; Major Sanford C. Kellogg, Fourth Cavalry, twenty days.

—Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, Twenty-third Infantry, and Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, Fifth Cavalry, have been relieved from duty in the office for the publication of the official records of the rebellion, to take effect June 30, and will proceed to join their troops.

—Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make two visits from the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., to the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of pneumatic dynamite guns.

—Examining Board at Fort Wayne, Mich.—Detail: Major Clarence E. Bennett, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. Francis H. French, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, Nineteenth Infantry.

—Examining Board at Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Detail: Capt. Allyn Capron, First Artillery; Capt. George A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieut. Robert C. Williams, Fifteenth Infantry.

—Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kan.—Detail: Capt. Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry; Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, Second Artillery; Lieut. Edmund M. Leary, Second Cavalry.

—Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, will report to the officer in charge of the publication of the official records of the rebellion for duty in his office, Washington, D. C.

—Additional Second Lieut. James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, has been assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant in that corps, to date from May 10, vice Jadwin, promoted.

—Examining Board at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.—Detail: Major August H. Bainbridge, Tenth Infantry; Capt. John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry; Lieut. Henry Kirby, Tenth Infantry.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Alcott has been detached from the Constellation, and ordered to the Enterprise.

GIVEN BY RUSSELL SAGE

Great Memorial Hall Presented to Troy Female Seminary.

DEPEW'S FINE TRIBUTE TO WOMEN

Statue of Mrs. Emma Willard Unveiled with Appropriate Ceremonies — Reception in the Evening.

TROY, N. Y., May 16.—The statue of Mrs. Emma Willard, founder of the Troy Female Seminary, and pioneer of advanced education for women, was unveiled here to-day, and the Russell Sage Memorial Hall, the gift to the seminary at a cost of $110,000, of Russell Sage, was dedicated. The city was in holiday attire in honor of the events.

The ceremony of the unveiling of the statue occurred at 10 o'clock this morning. The statue, which is of bronze, and the work of Alexander Doyle of New-York, stands in front of the Gurley Memorial Hall, which was presented to the seminary by Lewis E. Gurley, in memory of his brother and sister, and which is flanked on either side by the Russell Sage Memorial Hall and by the Anna M. Plum Memorial, given by the late Mrs. G. V. S. Quackenbush, in memory of her daughter. The statue represents Mrs. Willard in middle life, sitting in an armchair, with a book in her hand. The statue is of heroic size, and cost about $6,000, contributed by the Emma Willard Statue Association and friends.

The exercises began with music by Doring's Band, followed by an invocation by the Rev. T. P. Sawin of the First Presbyterian Church of Troy; the unveiling of the statue by Miss Susan Colgrove MacArthur; singing "Auld Lang Syne" by the pupils of the seminary; the presentation of the statue to the Board of Trustees by Francis N. Mann, Jr., in behalf of the Emma Willard Statue Association; an address by the Rev. John M. Taylor, D. D., President of Vassar College, and benediction by the Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, who recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as rector of the Holy Cross Church, in Troy, and who was a friend and acquaintance of Mrs. Willard.

The exercises for the dedication of the Russell Sage Memorial Hall were held at 3 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Ford and the address of presentation by the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College. L. E. Gurley, as President of the Board of Trustees, accepted the building.

Chauncey M. Depew of New-York delivered the address. He said:

Every age has its characteristics, and the peculiarities which make it interesting. There have been in every age periods of doubt. In our practical times we care little for theories; we are absorbed in facts. The one overwhelming fact which is leading to the gravest complications and creating the most difficult political problems is the accumulation of wealth and the use which should be made of it. "Where did he get his money, and what is he doing with it?" is the crucial interrogatory pressed day by day upon every man who is known to be rich.

In money making, as in everything else, there is construction and destruction. Fortunes secured by the processes of construction are simply a larger share of blessings, which have been widely distributed, coming to the one or the few. Fortunes which have been made by destructive methods, which are builded upon the ruin of others and the robbery of many, are at once the menace and the condemnation of the spirit of the rich. Fortunately, however, for the safety of our institutions and the good order of society and reverence for the law, the number of successful and legalized robbers is not large in the community.

As I came up here this morning I passed by that noble foundation where the hard-headed and successful man, appreciating in his prosperity the one great need of the period, had built and endowed a monument to himself and set a glorious example for his fellows in the erection and endowment of Vassar College. I stopped over at Chicago a month ago to address the university of that wonderful metropolis, to find that though only two years old, with the contributions made by John Rockefeller, and supplemented in equal amount by the liberal wealth of the great city, it had already reached a position of prestige and promise equal almost to the older and greater institutions of learning in the country. Within the last week the whole Nation has been electrified by the superb gift, including a large portion of his fortune, to his beloved alma mater, Columbia, by its distinguished President, Seth Low.

We are here to-day to again recognize the beneficent use and administration of money by a man in his own lifetime.

Mr. Depew referred to the fact that Mrs. Sage was graduated at the seminary, and that Mr. Sage had built the hall and presented it to the institution to show his appreciation of many years of happy wedded life. He continued:

I remember when I was a boy, in the village where I lived, every highly-educated and cultivated woman received the title of "Bluestocking" as a name of reproach, and mothers and fathers warned their sons against marrying such a one if they desired domestic happiness or peace. Now we have Vassar, and Smith, and Wellesley, and Holyoke, and Wells, and Willard, and Harvard, and Barnard, and other institutions, all of them doing magnificent work and demonstrating the capacity of woman for equal intellectual effort and development with men, presenting a corps of superb alumnae, who, in every sphere of womanly activity, have demonstrated the infinite superiority of the educated to the uneducated woman.

But this day, when a statue of Emma Willard is unveiled in the morning, and this hall, built by the husband of one of her early pupils, is dedicated in the afternoon, we must especially recognize the debt which the women of the United States, and men too, owe to her. She was an apostle, an evangel, of the higher education of women; she had the courage to undertake and the genius to see the success of the effort. Her influence did not stop here. It crossed the ocean; it broke down the prejudice and the conditions of the most conservative of nations; it created Girton and Newnham Colleges, under the shadows of Oxford and Cambridge, and it earned for them and their students equal advantages in the curriculums of these historic seats of learning.

It is a source of perpetual thankfulness to me not only that I was born in this wonderful age, but that I have been able to survive its shocks. It would be difficult to enumerate the number of times in my brief span of life that the country has been ruined and the world hopelessly lost. The experience has become so frequent that any new occasion for a political or social or religious or financialcataclysm is hailed with ecstatic joy. Slavery is dead, and upon its ruin has risen a new republic, grander and more glorious for the opportunity and pride of its citizens than ever before; universal suffrage is an accomplished fact, and the people, and the whole people, and the plain people have demonstrated that the only safety for the Republic is government of the people, by the people, and for the people; religious toleration in its broadest sense is an accomplished fact, and with it has come a charity of creed and a recognition of the fact that the truth must be free, and when free, no man need be afraid for his faith or his church; we have an absolute freedom of the press unknown in any other country or in any other period, and under this responsibility the press has become the leader in reform, the enemy of corruption, and the greatest bulwark and defender of good government in the Nation, in the State, and especially in the cities.

The educated woman has arrived, and her coming has done as much for the beauty and the splendor and the loveliness of American civilization as the discovery of America by Columbus under the auspices of Queen Isabella did for the world.

Under the auspices of the Citizens' Association of Troy and in behalf of the citizens a reception was tendered to-night in the Gurley Memorial Hall to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage.

More Trouble for Depauw University.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—Affairs of Depauw University at Creoncastle, Ind., have reached another crisis. President J. P. D. John resigned yesterday, and his resignation was accepted by the Trustees. Dr. C. N. Sims, the Methodist preacher who recently came to the Meridian Street Church here, was singled out as the best man for Chancellor of the University, an office made vacant by the resignation of the veteran Bishop Bowman, and with President John's resignation comes the news that Dr. Sims will decline to accept the Chancellorship. The report is current that the Trustees may reconvert Depauw University into a plain academical college and resume its old name of Asbury University.

An Indian Renegade Commits Murder.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning to-day received a telegram from Acting Indian Agent Myer of the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona Territory, stating that a renegade, probably Massai, from the description, killed one Indian woman, wounded another, and carried off a third ten miles south of the reservation on Tuesday last. He states that the police and troops are in pursuit.

PRESIDENT NORTON RESIGNS

General Manager H. M. Littell of New-Orleans Will Succeed Him in the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company.

Benjamin Norton has resigned as President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and he has sent this letter to the Board of Directors:

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6, 1895.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company:

Gentlemen: I desire to thank you for your consideration in electing me President of this company for another year, but, as I declared some time ago, I cannot accept the office.

I have some private matters on hand which will occupy my time for the next several months, and, besides this, while my relations with the company have been most agreeable, and I shall carry with me the pleasantest recollections and remembrances of my associates, I feel that street railroad business is not exactly to my taste.

It is my intention, sooner or later, to return to the steam railroad business, in which field I was educated.

I shall be very glad to assist you in whatever manner I can until my successor is selected, and shall always be at the service of the company whenever I may be of use, but I would like to have my resignation take effect not later than June 1 next. Thanking the board for its uniform kindness toward me and its interest in my welfare, I beg to remain, very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN NORTON, President.

Mr. Norton said he had had this action in view for some time, but when the strike occurred he could not leave the company then, and so withheld his resignation until the road was running again in good order.

Mr. Norton also said that H. M. Littell, who has been General Manager of the New-Orleans Traction Company since the time the Seligmans secured control of that road, has been called from that position to Brooklyn to take charge of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company on July 1.

NEW COMMANDER FOR THE YORKTOWN

Capt. Folger Likely to be Superseded by Commander C. H. Stockton.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—It is said there will be a change in the command of the Yorktown, now on the Asiatic station. Capt. W. M. Folger is now in command of that ship, and it is proposed to detail Commander C. H. Stockton to the vessel. It is denied that the detachment has any relation to the recent courts-martial on the Yorktown, which have caused a good deal of comment in the Navy Department. The Paymaster of the ship was tried before a court several months ago for intoxication. He was acquitted, and it developed that Folger had threatened to have him court-martialed unless he should withdraw a certain report he had made against an enlisted man who was in charge of the Captain's gig.

The executive officer of the ship, a son of one of the best-known old officers of the navy, was brought before a court later on a similar charge. The accused was acquitted.

Neither officer, so far as is known, has made a report to the Navy Department of the unsubstantiated charges brought against him, and if such complaint had been made the department would take no cognizance of the matter. Under the regulations the commanding officer may bring whatever charges he chooses against officers, and if they prove baseless the department can do n

WILL NOT BEND HIS KNEE

A. C. Bernheim's Answer to Police Justice B. F. Martin's Suit.

SHARP WORDS FOR THE MAGISTRATE

Characterized as the Associate Years Ago of Thieves and the Keeper of a Resort for Criminals.

The Hon. Bernard F. Martin, magistrate, seems to have caught a Tartar in the person of Abram C. Bernheim.

Outraged in his judicial and personal dignity by Mr. Bernheim's allusion to him before a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held Feb. 27, 1895, the Honorable Justice decided to teach the audacious Mr. Bernheim a lesson. He would bring him to his knees—make him recant. The Justice would do this in a manner that would strike terror to the Justice's other assailants, and, incidentally, serve as a fine vindication of his name and fame and reputation.

So the Justice brought a suit for $10,000 damages against Mr. Bernheim, and that is how he caught a Tartar.

Mr. Bernheim is a wealthy banker and broker, a member of the Committee of Seventy and of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a fighter who never knows when he is in a tight place. So he has not only refused to recant and to go down on his knees, but he repeats in his answer to the Justice's suit all that he said before, and adds details and embellishments of a character calculated to damage the Justice's reputation more than ever.

Mr. Bernheim filed his answer to the Justice's suit yesterday in the Supreme Court through his attorneys, Root & Clark, and about the first thing that the answer contains is this stinging paragraph:

"For many years prior to the time of the alleged publication of the article complained of, plaintiffs [Martin's] reputation and character was and it now is commonly and currently reported among his neighbors and acquaintances to be utterly and irredeemably bad and worthless, and defendant will give evidence thereof at the trial in mitigation of damages as well as in justification and defense."

This seems to be a pretty conclusive sort of defense on the part of Mr. Bernheim, and savors very little of penitence.

Justice Martin's suit against Mr. Bernheim was based on the following utterance before the Chamber of Commerce, as reproduced in The New-York Times on Feb. 28.

"On the police bench at present are Bernard F. Martin, commonly called "Barney," who was formerly in the liquor business with 'Red' Leary and his wife, Kate, one of the most notorious burglars in this country. His saloon was the resort of the most disreputable classes in this community."

In justification of this allegation on Mr. Bernheim's part the answer to the suit sets forth for the defendant:

"He alleges upon information and belief, that in the years 1882 and 1883, the plaintiff, Martin, was the proprietor of a liquor and oyster saloon at 112 West Twenty-third Street in the City of New-York; that one John Leary, known as 'Red' Leary, a most notorious burglar and criminal, was, during a portion of the time mentioned, associated with the plaintiff herein in the conduct of said liquor and oyster saloon; that Kate Leary, a notorious pickpocket and criminal, the wife of said John Leary, frequented said saloon and was associated with the plaintiff in the business then and there conducted, or was employed by the plaintiff; that said liquor and oyster saloon, while under the control and management of the plaintiff, was frequented by criminals of all classes, and had the reputation of being the resort of notorious criminals."

Further along in his answer Mr. Bernheim piles it on thicker than ever by attaching an extract from The Evening Post of April 3, 1890, which reads:

"Subsequently [Martin] took the place that had been kept as an oyster saloon by Lawrence on Twenty-third Street near Sixth Avenue. Almost immediately after taking the premises, and converting them into a liquor saloon, he took 'Red' Leary and Kate, his wife, into partnership. 'Red' Leary was then the most famous burglar in the country, and Kate probably the most notorious pickpocket in the world. Kate, 'Red,' and 'Barney' lived together on the premises. It was the resort for the most distinguished professors of the art of acquiring other people's property in the United States."

The answer then states that, "Thereafter, and on or about the 16th day of April, 1890, the plaintiff lodged a complaint of criminal libel against the editor of The Evening Post, Mr. Godkin," and said complaint was duly presented to the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, and that the same was by that body dismissed."

"On or about the 2d day of September, 1886," the answer continues, "there appeared in The New-York Times an article containing substantially the same statements concerning the plaintiff. On April 29, a similar article was published concerning plaintiff in The New-York World. The plaintiff further suffered the above publications to be made concerning him without, except as above set forth, attempting to contradict or disprove the statements therein contained. The truth of said statements was generally believed by the public of New-York City."

All of which M. Bernheim respectfully submits, with a promise that he will have much to add when the case comes to trial.

AN OLD SUIT FOR COMMISSIONS.

The Sale of the Minnie Moore Silver Mine Involved.

After being on the calendar for twelve years, the suit brought by Henry B. Welles of this city against Thomas Carmichael of London, to recover $30,000 for commissions arising out of the sale of the Minnie Moore silver mine, was put on trial for the first time yesterday, before Chief Judge Sedgwick, in Part II. of the Superior Court.

Mr. Welles alleges in his complaint, drawn by his counsel, Charles D. Ingersoll, that in August, 1883, Carmichael was desirous of obtaining an option on the Minnie Moore silver mine, in Idaho. He says that Carmichael entered into an agreement with him, by which Carmichael agreed that if he secured an option on the mine for $400,000 he would give him $30,000 when the mine was sold.

Welles says that after considerable work and great expense he secured the required option on the mine, and notified the defendant that he had done so. Shortly afterward, the plaintiff says, Carmichael sold the mine to an English syndicate for a large amount of money. Welles says that the defendant refused to pay him the $30,000 agreed upon, and he brought the suit now on trial in 1883.

Carmichael denies that he agreed to pay the plaintiff $30,000. He says that he did enter into an agreement with the plaintiff to obtain an option on the Minnie Moore mine for him, but that the option expired before he could sell the mine.

The defendant says that he never sold the mine, and is not in any way indebted to the plaintiff.

The trial of the action has been adjourned many times, owing to the defendant being abroad.

EXPENSIVE INTERFERENCE.

W. F. Renehan Will Not Take Part Again in Another's Quarrel.

Nothing on earth will hereafter tempt William F. Renehan to interfere in another person's quarrel.

He indulged himself in that luxury some time ago, and yesterday a jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Lawrence, mulcted him in $2,500 damages in favor of James Fitzpatrick.

Fitzpatrick is a butcher doing business at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. He had sold some chops to a small boy, but as the chops weighed a little over a pound, and as the boy had only money enough to pay for that quantity, he declined to take the meat, and went to another store.

On the boy's return he passed the store of Fitzpatrick, who came out and gave him a good shaking for having put him to the trouble of cutting the chops and then refusing to take them. A woman who was looking on began to scream, fearing that the boy would be hurt. Her screams attracted the attention of Renehan, who was passing. He went up to Fitzpatrick and remonstrated with him, and asked him what he was doing with the boy. Fitzpatrick told him to mind his own business. The two men then began to quarrel, and the small boy hastened to his home. Fitzpatrick says that Renehan struck him such a forcible blow in the face that his jawbone was broken, and part of it had to be removed.

Renehan denied that he had touched him until after he had been struck by Fitzpatrick, and then he merely slapped him in the face. Renehan is in the liquor business on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

ASKS FOR MR. KOUNTZE'S REMOVAL

Beverly Ward Charges Him with Mismanaging an Estate.

Beverly Ward and Luther Kountze, the wealthy banker, have gone to law.

Mr. Kountze is trustee of the Ward estate, under the will of Mr. Ward's father, Montaigne Ward. After a long series of private quarrels Mr. Ward has now begun an action in the Supreme Court to have Mr. Kountze removed as trustee. He also demands an accounting by Mr. Kountze and the appointment of a successor.

The banker is charged with the non-performance and improper performance of his duties as trustee. Mrs. Susan B. Ward, the mother of Beverly Ward, acted as co-trustee with Mr. Kountze up to the time of her death, on June 4, 1893.

The matter came up before Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, upon a motion made in behalf of Mr. Kountze to compel Mr. Ward to furnish him with a bill of particulars as to the matters upon which his removal is asked for as trustee. Justice Ingraham granted the motion only in respect to the allegation wherein it is charged by Beverly Ward that Mr. Kountze acted in hostility to the beneficiaries under the will and their interests. In respect to other matters the motion was denied.

Mr. Kountze has been trustee of this estate for many years. It is charged that he has disregarded the expressed wishes of the beneficiaries in regard to the management of the estate; that he has failed and neglected to invest the bonds and mortgages in the manner directed by the will of Montaigne Ward; that he has invested certain moneys of the estate contrary to law; that he has wasted certain funds of the estate; that he has unreasonably and wrongfully retained certain investments made by the testator in his lifetime, and that he has refused to render a proper accounting of his acts as trustee of the estate.

Mr. Kountze, in his application for a bill of particulars, says that he has maintained and paid the average amount of income payable to the beneficiaries under the will; that he has always kept accurate and proper books of account in regard to his transactions, which have always been open for inspection; that the principal of the estate has largely been increased in value under his careful management, and since the last accounting, some years ago, he has paid to the parties entitled to it, including Beverly Ward, their income of the estate, without deducting his commissions. Mr. Kountze declares that this action has been brought without any demand having been made upon him for an accounting, and that the other beneficiaries of the estate, unless it be the children of Beverly Ward, are all satisfied and well pleased with the careful attention which he has given to the affairs of the trust estate and his management of it. He says that he has not intentionally or willfully disregarded the provisions of the will, and has always been ready to render proper accounts of his doings.

Mr. Ward is largely interested in Harlem real estate and has two offices.

SUING FOR HER DOWER RIGHT

Mrs. Nellie Zwinge Said She Conveyed It Under a Misapprehension.

Miss Nellie Berwind of the "Twentieth Century Girl" Company appeared yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Lawrence under her every-day name of Mrs. Nellie Zwinge.

She is the plaintiff in an action that was on trial against Daniel Kohn, Simon Katzenstein, and the Central Trust Company, as trustee for Edward Halligan, in which she seeks to have set aside a deed which she signed jointly with her husband, and by which she conveyed her dower right in certain property under a misapprehension.

Mrs. Zwinge, who was a Miss O'Gorman, married Henry B. Zwinge on April 23, 1888, when she was only seventeen years of age. At that time her husband was possessed of considerable real estate, which it is alleged, he has since disposed of.

The present suit is on the conveyance in March, 1890, of a piece of property at 383 East Tenth Street to Halligan. At that time a mortgage was executed, in which Mrs. Zwinge released her dower, or right to dower, so that in default of the payment of $15,000 by her husband her rights would be barred and foreclosed. On May 22 she executed the deed to Halligan, and on January 14, 1891, the latter conveyed the property to the defendant Kohn, who during the same month conveyed a half interest in his brother-in-law, the defendant Katzenstein. Now Mrs. Zwinge declares that at the time she executed this deed and mortgage she was under age, being only eighteen years of age, and that she received no consideration for signing away her rights, no part of the sum of $15,000 ever coming to her.

Mrs. Pinkleton, the mother of the plaintiff, testified that her daughter was born on August 18, 1871.

Mrs. Zwinge testified that she signed certain papers at the request of her husband, but that she did not know their purport. She says that there was a blank affidavit left at the house at about the time of the transaction by Katzenstein, and she was asked to sign it. She said that she would not do so until her husband returned, and when the latter came home he filled in certain blank spaces and told her to sign, which she did. This affidavit proves to be one in which the plaintiff swears that she is over twenty-one years of age, and it is on this that the defendants base their defense. They also claim that the plaintiff did receive consideration out of the $15,000 paid her husband, and that they are not responsible if she did not.

Mrs. Zwinge testified that she had not seen her husband since last Summer, and that he was presumably away on a yacht cruise.

The case was not concluded.

CONVICTED OF COUNTERFEITING.

George Docherty Had Molds for Making Money While a Prisoner.

George Docherty was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of having made counterfeit money while he was a prisoner on Blackwell's Island.

The chief witness in the case was Alfred C. Newell, the ex-park policeman who is serving a two years' term for blackmail and extortion. Newell testified that he had spent three months in the same cell with Docherty, and that the latter gave him a counterfeit quarter-dollar. Newell said he saw Docherty give another prisoner, John Houghton, a spurious quarter-dollar on March 22. He reported the matter to Keeper Welch, who took Docherty to the Keeper's room. When Docherty was searched, two molds for making counterfeit money were found in his pocket, and a number of bad five-cent pieces.

Warden Pillsbury corroborated Newell's testimony as to the finding of the bad money and molds.

Delay for Illingworth.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Illingworth, who was sentenced to ten days in jail and to pay a fine of $50 for contempt of court in taking Police Inspector McLaughlin to a stay of proceedings by Justice Ingraham committed him to the Tombs, was granted a stay of proceedings by Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court yesterday, his bond being placed at $500.

The argument on the appeal is to be heard at the June term of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday ordered the forfeiture of the bail of Peter J. Grant, John Parmley, and George Jones, witnesses against Thomas Dineen, who is under indictment charged with having on Nov. 6, 1894, paid Abraham Nathan and Peter J. Grant $3 each to vote illegally in the Forty-fourth Election District of the Second Assembly District. Grant, Parmley, and Jones were released from the House of Detention on Wednesday, bail having been furnished in the sum of $100 each. They failed to appear in court yesterday, and the bonds were ordered forfeited.

—Lawyer Charles E. Rushmore, in behalf of the Irving Savings Institution of the City of New-York, obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Beach and a jury, for $5,000 against William Lockman. Lockman was surety on the bond of a clerk named Tompkins, who was in the employ of the Irving Savings Institution several years ago, and whose accounts were found to be incorrect. Lockman did not make any defense to the action.

—Little Florence and Henrietta Gunst were produced in the Supreme Court yesterday by their father, Jacob M. Gunst, proprietor of a disinfecting business at 26 University Place, on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the mother, Elizabeth Helen Gunst, who wants possession of them. The mother's proceedings for possession of her children were continued until to-day.

—Before Judge Fitzgerald and a jury, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mrs. Lena Schott, a midwife of 253 East Seventy-seventh Street, was acquitted of manslaughter in the first degree.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar of customs appeals.
2149—Ross vs. United States. 1801—Kent vs. same. 1380—F. W. Stemmler & Co. vs. same. 517—Jaffray & Co. vs. same. 1868—United States vs. Jacquin. 1192—Fawcett vs. United States. 1133—Semon Bache & Co. vs. same. 2125—Weller & Knight vs. same. 1220—American Trading Company vs. same. 1892—R. J. Godwin & Sons vs. same. 1283—A. A. Vantine & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 55—Kutchings vs. Wilson. 116—Hawley vs. Steamship Normannia. 86—Gypsum Packet Company vs. Horton. 69—Minch vs. Tug Victoria. 71—Western Insurance Company vs. Tugs Thomas Purcell, Jr., and Eagle. 26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. Scow Mayflower. 119—Blackmar vs. Schooner F. W. Washburn. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire Insurance Company. 123—Christall vs. Steamship Creole Prince and Carib Prince. 127—McWilliams vs. Tug Nannie Lamberton. 135—Harris vs. The Mayor, &c. 136—New-York-Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. San Domingo Improvement Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 2—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. 3—Carothers Publishing Company vs. Stanley, Bradley Publishing Company. 4—Morehead vs. Striker. 5—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. 6—Roberts vs. Robertson. 7—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. V. E. Howard Watch and Clock Company. 8—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 9—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 10—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. 11—Palmer vs. Chicago Herald Company. 12—Cuervo vs. Owl Cigar Company. 13—Thames vs. Mersey Marine Insurance Company and Continental Insurance Company. Cases Noticed—16—Budge vs. Union Pacific Railway Company. 17—Lilienthal vs. Drueklieb. 18—Same vs. same. 19—Howe vs. Reid. 20—Fowler vs. Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 22—Langdon vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 23—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 24—Gunter vs. Marl. 25—Schwemberg vs. Stern. 26—Warth vs. Mack.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
31—Newton vs. Lyman. 18—Merz vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 3—People ex rel. Knickerbocker Press vs. Barker. 12—Faxon vs. Mason. 30—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Cuthbert. 26—Rogers vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company. (matter of Scammon.)

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class IV.—1—Zimmele vs. American Plaster Board Company. 2—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Baker. 3—Matter of Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company.
Class VI.—4—Simm vs. Shields. 5—De Long vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company.
Class VII.—6—People ex rel. Thompson vs. Brookfield. 7—Murray vs. Fitch. 8—Gould Roofing Company vs. Gildea. 9—Piza vs. Bulter. 10—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. John Shields Company.
Class VIII.—11—Matter of Federal Bank. 12—Ralph vs. Industrial Manufacturing Company. 13—People ex rel. New-York Steam Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 14—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Hahn. 15—O'Connell vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 16—Keeting vs. Ward. 17—Myers vs. American Investment Guaranty Company. 18—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 19—McKay vs. McKay. 20—Walsh vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 21—Laumeister vs. Nichols. 22—Matter of Kloh. 23—McClaren vs. Cook. 24—Brown vs. United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. 25—Hawk vs. Marsh Land Company. 26—Lehman vs. Lehman. 27—Laino vs. Frank. 28—Riley vs. Mead. 29—Barnard vs. Irving. 30—Simm vs. Shields. 31—Panama Star and Herald Company vs. Boyd. 32—People vs. Baus & Co. Donthitt vs. Weston. 34—Cummins vs. Campbell. 35—Miller & Adams vs. Akron Iron Company. 36—Lawrence vs. Gent. 37—Wallsman vs. Everard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2318—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 2896—Yoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2402—Mills vs. Cromwell. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Cohn vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
Short Causes.—6282—Mayer vs. Wells. 6357—Howe vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 6594—Howard & Co. vs. Gallatin. 3598—Summerson vs. Wolff. 5790—Van Valkenburgh vs. Godfrey. 6356—Van Ingen vs. Hilton. 6544—Pierce vs. Daly. 6375—French vs. Canary. 6173—Angelo vs. Kiernan. 5—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. H. C. De Pauw Company. 5396—Janeway vs. Keefe.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 20.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Matter of 339 Greenwich Street. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
109—Whiteman vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
810—Becker vs. Becker. 846—Newman vs. Kelly. 804—Adonis vs. Adonis. 872—Klavonsky vs. Klavonsky. 873—Schulz vs. Schulz.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until May 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1856—Wolf vs. Krooks. 1610—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 1836—Horken vs. Gardner. 1206—Harrison vs. Avalini.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. White vs. Benjamin. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Elberstine Moore, Frederick Schuler, John A. Monahan, Samuel McGibbin, Christiana Carr, Abram Snell. At 2 P. M.—Elizabeth Hamilton, Mary McClelland, Franz Preuss.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.
Contested Wills.—1056—Mary Kerfoot. 1061—Mary Carrick.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1628—Levy vs. Neschafsky. 1721—Kegelberg vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Company. 1633—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 691—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 1396—Kelly vs. O'Connor. 1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 1789—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1696—J. B. Whaten Brothers & Co. vs. Kopetzky. 1709—Meenagh vs. Lyding. 1729—Mayer vs. Non-Magnetic Watch Company. 653—Kessel vs. Schwartz. 1720—Tober vs. Stinard. 1612—Abendroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 1717—Riley vs. Snow, Church & Co. 1786—Morgenroth vs. Shapero. 1387—Heuschendorfer vs. Schweitzer. 1627—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Hanft. 1815—David vs. Bonheur. 1659—Schott vs. Wertberg Home for Aged. 1668—Tausek vs. Crompton. 1405—Pacos vs. Dodge. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1808—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 1753—Almberg vs. Milliken. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1576—Emerson vs. Palethorpe. 1481—Gordon vs. Magnus. 1828—Hanze vs. Weber. 2019—Bossberg vs. Souther. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 67—Kelly vs. Mandibode. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 2506—Leipsig

Tamsen. 3818—Goodman vs. same. 1965—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1797—Herc vs. Danes. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deitz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 1947—Loewy vs. Shalek. 2090—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2061—Ashushinsky vs. same. 1591—Prial vs. Mass. 80—Robinson vs. Gray. 1490—Cohn vs. Kahn. 92—Vietor vs. Nichols. 1943—Van Mellaert vs. Nicholson. 1954—Roselle vs. Bloomingdale. 2061—Tucker & Fiske Stationers Company vs. Matzner. 2066—Ulbrich vs. Menforth. 2069—Griswold vs. Donnelly. 2074—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2076—Murray vs. Smith. 2085—Benisch vs. Prospect Park Hotel Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
3795—Jacquier vs. Fucigna. 4255—Wood vs. Bornkamp. 4153—Ginsberg vs. Leimbach. 3594—Little vs. Halstead. 4238—Thorburn vs. Roe. 4052—Munson vs. New-York Fire Insurance Company. 4240—India Rubber Comb Company vs. Dutton. 4330—Thompson vs. Atkinson. 4290—Warnsley vs. Anderson. 4331—Thompson vs. Atkinson. 4178—Reilly vs. Barnes. 4235—Stringham vs. Whitney. 4301—Charvat vs. Kopp.
Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Recess until May 20.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—Quong Kun. 2—Morris Adler and Charles Reinhart. 3—Peter Garrahan. 4—Edward A. Noblett. 5—Joseph Holman, William Foran, and James Morris. 6—Frank Heiman. 7—Jacob Lang. 8—Joseph Denham. 9—Frederick Kohn. 10—Vincenzo Nino. 11—Charles Pfister. 12—Henry F. Wels. 13—Frank C. Kremer. 14—August Biddle and Adolph Gallery.
Pleadings.—1—Fritz Wagner. 2—Frederick Brown. 3—Rosie Bellman. 4—Isidor Greenfield. 5—Morris Wesserman. 6—John Feddeck. 7—James Reynolds. 8—Frank A. Richards.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—Robert Smith and Joseph Smith. 2—Joseph Farber. 3—James Smith and Lewis Kidd. 4—William J. Fields. 5—Adolph Dreyer. 6—Joseph Weissner. 7—Thomas Rudolphs. 8—Louis Wagner. 9—James Marshall. 10—Annie Zachariasen. 11—Antonio Russo. 12—Julius Rosenkranz. 13—Solomon Newmark. 14—John G. Schnaplein. 15—Patrick Callaghan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.
1—John Murphy. 2—Frederick Dippel. 3—Patrick Herrick. 4—Daniel Donnelly. 5—Richard Bigley. 6—Adolph Keller, John McBride, and James Kelly. 7—William Smith and Edward Hoye. 8—August Koster and Bridget Koster. 9—Frederick Brann and Ernest Reusseur. 10—Frederick De Lisle. 11—Ida Goldberg. 12—William W. Foster. 13—Otto Steiner. 14—Maggie Sweeney. 15—Benjamin Hawker.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—People, &c., vs. The Nicholas Bank, (two cases)—M. S. Burrill.
Beach, J.—Levy vs. Levy—Augustus C. Brown. Matter of Meade—Augustus C. Brown. Durenmath vs. Kessler—A. S. Hamersley, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Allen vs. Delehanty—John J. Macklin.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Browne vs. Browne—Cornelius J. Earley.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Meyer Gottlieb vs. Jacob Loeb—James J. Nealis.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—William B. B. Clifford vs. Austin P. Gibbins—Briton H. Miner. Miner.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Rumsey, J.
Short Causes—1390—Matter of Priest, &c. 2202—Tile Company vs. Peters.
Regular Calendar—2072—Phillips vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1066—O'Gorman vs. Consumers' Brewing Company. 955—Purcel vs. Pains Fireworks Company. 2006—Brisay vs. Star Company. 2111—Baker vs. Davenport. 1229—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1237—Wilder vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Comapny. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 1151—Wardner vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1231—Smith vs. Farley.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.; Part II.—Van Wyck, J.
Short Cause Calendar.—2544—Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company vs. Raymond. 2236—Flam vs. Luey. 1970—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell. 2204—Parfitt et al. vs. Fleming. 2198—Parfitt et al. vs. Campbell.
Regular Calendar.—1071—Parfitt vs. Well. 222—Martin, infant, &c., vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. 985—Ayers vs. Broadway Railroad. 929—O'Keeffe, infant, vs. City of Brooklyn. 1188—Watson vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 855—O'Gorman vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 977—Williams vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 578—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 1219—Darwin vs. Reuther. 491—Falkmeyer vs. Meyer. 1268—Irvine, infant, vs. Palmer Manufacturing Company. 365—Nelson et al. vs. Van Orden. 968—Moore vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 438—Murray, infant, vs. Doscher. 270—Stephens vs. City of Brooklyn. 1110—Gold et al. vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 299—Quinn vs. O'Keeffe. 1279—Blandy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 721—Kalley vs. Bradley. 399—Carroll vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 511—Ryan vs. Long Island Railroad. 919—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2270—Hovell vs. Noll. 661—Muller, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1130—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1159—Schnaidt vs. Buick et al. 1139—Dawson, infant, vs. Kirkham. 1294—Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. 265—Thompson vs. Thompson. 267—Ruhl vs. Ruchl. 268—Ferber vs. Ferber. 269—Frey vs. Frey.

DENIED BY POLICE CAPTAIN PICKETT

What He Says of the Charges of ex-Sergt. August M. Miller.

Capt. Pickett was at Police Headquarters yesterday, and he took occasion to contradict the statement made regarding him in the communication received Wednesday by the Police Commissioners from ex-Sergt. August M. Miller, who charged that Capt. Pickett, while Sergeant in 1875, had him dismissed from the department on a trumped-up charge.

Capt. Pickett said that Miller was dismissed on evidence furnished by ex-Inspector McDermott, who found Miller playing cards in the back room of a saloon.

Miller in his communication also asserted that, during the riots in this city, Pickett saw soldiers shot down in the street while he stood by and led the rioters.

Capt. Pickett also denied this charge. He said that when the riots occurred he had just returned from the war. Instead of aiding the rioters, he saved the life of Superintendent of Police Kennedy, who was at the mercy of the mob when he went to his assistance with some followers and rescued him.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, warmer, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, variable winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, variable winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except showers in western portion, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. GEORGIA, showers, cooler in southern portion, variable winds, becoming northerly. ALABAMA, fair, except showers in southern portion, cooler in southern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MISSISSIPPI, fair in northern and central portion, cooler in southern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. LOUISIANA, fair, except showers near the coast, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers on the coast, warmer in northwest portion, northerly winds, becoming easterly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in western portions, northerly winds, becoming southerly. TENNESSEE, fair, except showers in eastern portion in the early morning, warmer, northerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, northerly winds. OHIO, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming northerly. INDIANA, fair, warmer, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The pressure is low over New-England, and a storm is central in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An area of high pressure covers all the other districts from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The pressure has risen generally in the central valleys, and the southern Rocky Mountain districts; it has fallen in the extreme Northwest, and on the northern Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen in the Gulf States, and the southern Rocky Mountain district; it has risen on the South Atlantic coast, in the lake region, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys, and the extreme Northwest. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and rain or snow has occurred in Colorado. Showers will occur in the eastern Gulf States, and the weather will be generally fair in the other districts. Rising temperature will prevail generally in the Northern States, and stationary temperature, or slightly cooler weather in the Gulf States. The following heavy rainfall, (in inches,) was reported during the past 24 hours: Hearne, Texas, 2.10.

HARD TO PROVE THE JUMP

Tremaine May Have Been Taken from the Water Under Brooklyn Bridge.

AND A DUMMY MAY HAVE FALLEN

A Man Who Drove a Cab Over the Bridge and a

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A Large Block of New-York Central Stock Sold in London.

IT WAS PART OF THE NEW ISSUE

J. Pierpont Morgan Placed the 45,717 Shares at a Good Price—The Authorized Increase to $100,000,000 Made.

News of the sale of 45,717 shares of New-York Central stock in London was received by cable yesterday and was promptly confirmed by officers of the company here. The stock in question has been lying in the company's treasury since the Spring of 1893. It is the balance of the new issue authorized at that time by the Directors for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the New-York Central from $89,428,300 to $100,000,000.

Sixty thousand shares of the new stock were sold in 1893, and listed by the Stock Exchange in January, 1894. Since then the condition of the money market has been such that it was not deemed expedient to offer the remaining shares for sale. When J. Pierpont Morgan went to Europe a few weeks ago, however, he had an understanding with Mr. Vanderbilt that he would dispose of the 45,717 shares, providing he could place them to good advantage. Yesterday's news proved that he succeeded.

Although the exact price obtained for the shares is not stated it is fair to assume that the company gets par for them. The belief that prevailed on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday was that Mr. Morgan got about 105 for the stock in London, which would be equivalent to 102⅛ or 102¼ here. The news of the sale caused the price to advance from about 101 to 104, and it closed firm at 103¾.

E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New-York Central, said that the stock was sold in London because a better price could be obtained there than in the American market. The sale, he said, should not be regarded as indicating that the company was short of funds or in need of money. The shares were disposed of simply to carry out the resolution of the Board of Directors passed two years ago. The proceeds will be used in the extensive improvements and constructive work now under way.

Freights from the Northwest.

A well-attended joint meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee and the Lake Line Association was held in the offices of the Trunk Line Association yesterday for the purpose of renewing efforts to settle the question of lake and rail rates from Northwestern points. The special committee appointed last month to confer with the Northwestern lines with the view of smoothing out the kinks in the situation, reported that they had been unable to reach any understanding with the Northwestern lines.

A resolution was thereupon adopted providing that the trunk lines and lake lines shall charge full local rates on all freight from Northwestern points, arriving at Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports for transshipment East.

Jersey Central Changes.

In order to lighten the burden of the duties of President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Jersey Central, it is proposed to elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors, and make some changes in the Vice Presidents. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, and now Vice President of the Jersey Central, will be the Chairman of the board, and General Traffic Manager J. Lowrie Bell will probably be made First Vice President, in charge of the operating department.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At the annual meeting of the Flint and Père Marquette stockholders the old Board of Directors was re-elected, except that R. B. Dodson of Fahnestock & Co. of New-York was elected in place of F. Morrison, deceased.

—Robert Fleming is quoted as saying that the Atchison reorganization plan is making favorable progress. About $50,000,000 of Atchison 4s and "A" bonds have been deposited up to date.

—A. L. Hopkins has entered upon his duties as sole receiver of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad.

—Gen. Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in New-York yesterday.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS MAY UNITE

One Building for Temples Beth-Elohim and Israel Proposed.

A movement is under way in Brooklyn to consolidate the Temple Beth-Elohim and the Temple Israel, both reformed. The first has its synagogue in Keap Street, near Division Avenue, and the latter has a handsome new building on Bedford and Lafayette Avenues. It is thought that this may be accomplished in a few weeks.

There is some opposition to the consolidation on the question of location. There are those who believe that a grand temple will be a credit to the faith and an ornament to the city.

Moses May, who for many years was President of the Temple Beth-Elohim, wants a temple that will be among the finest in the city, and he would be willing to work with others to obtain $250,000 or more to be used in the erection of a magnificent building.

The Temple Israel is valued at about $90,000, and the Temple Beth-Elohim about the same. One of the propositions is to sell both pieces of property, select a suitable site, and erect a temple.

HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE BILL OPPOSED

Corporation Counsel Scott Says It Was Rushed Through the Legislature.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday on the Harlem River Bridge bill, which provides for the taking of land for the approaches, and Thomas F. Gilroy, Corporation Counsel Scott charged, had it rushed through because he would make considerable out of it, having large contingent fees. If the bill is approved and the property taken, Mr. Gilroy, he said, will share to a great extent the moneys paid. Mr. Scott said that in the interests of the city he opposed the bill.

David Leventritt, Chairman of the Harlem River Bridge Commission, opposed the bill on the ground that it contained provisions that would delay the work of the commission, and that it was too mandatory.

Ex-Judge J. McGowan appeared in favor of the bill, and after several other property owners and lawyers had spoken in favor of it, the hearing was adjourned.

Easter in Russia.

The season of abstinence and mortification is ushered in by what is called the "Butter Week," corresponding somewhat to the carnival—the last week in which butter is supposed to be allowed. During this time every one eats "blivnes," a kind of pancake served with sour cream or melted butter and caviare. Festivities and merrymakings of all kinds are in full swing, to prepare for the dull period to follow. Lent always commences on a Monday, and from then till Easter the only break is Palm Sunday, or, as it is called, Willow Sundry.

If the weather happens to be fine and warm, then the streets on the eve of Willow Sunday present a pretty appearance. Peasants with huge bundles of willow and palm branches line the sides of the road. Peasant girls in their bright skirts and head dresses stand at the church doors with baskets of artificial flowers made by themselves, which they offer for sale to the passersby. Every one must be provided with some flower or branch to carry into the church to be blessed by the priest. There is a curious custom among the peasants on this night, which gives rise to no little amount of rough play—namely, that whoever strikes another with the sacred flowers arrogates the right to a salute like that connected with our mistletoe at Christmas.

On Sunday, when every one is exempt from fasting, the whole town seems to turn out of doors; and the people in their bright dresses, with the bunches of gayly-colored flowers and fresh twigs, present an agreeable relief to the monotony of the preceding weeks.—Chambers's Journal.

ACTORS' ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

The Charity Fund of Edwin Forrest Lodge $1,200 Richer Through Yesterday's Benefit.

Palmer's Theatre was hardly more than half filled yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the performance for the benefit of the Charity Fund of Edwin Forrest Lodge, but many tickets that had been purchased were not used, and the audience really represented receipts of almost $1,200. The cause was one which appeals powerfully to actors, and one of the boxes was bought by Joseph Jefferson for $100. The performance itself was one of the best ever arranged for a benefit, and those who attended were amply repaid for their time and money.

After the overture, Thomas Q. Seabrooke and his company presented the first act of "The Grand Vizier," which put everybody in good humor. Mr. Seabrooke's famous song, "Swim out, O'Grady," had to be repeated until the comedian cried for grace. Then Marion, Hayes, and Marion, assisted by the Misses Winship, Bishop, and Warren, appeared in the popular dance, "Ye Olde Time Belles and Beaux," and William Gillette made one of his humorous addresses. This was followed by the Merrillees Sisters in their specialty, and then William H. Crane and his company presented the third act of "His Wife's Father," which was greeted with liberal applause from the appreciative audience.

Bessie Bonehill sang some of her favorite songs, and the Craggs, acrobats, performed their wonderful act. The performance concluded with the second act of "Mme. Sans Gêne," the Napoleon act, in which Kathryn Kidder, Augustus Cooke, and the Pitou company appeared. Quite an addition to the amount realized was made by the sale of flowers in the lobby, which was under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, who had as her assistants a number of the prettiest women of the stage, many of them members of the Twelfth Night Club. Among them were Lillian Lawrence, Belle Buckland, Stella Kenny, Miss Martinez, Cora Macy, Bijou Fernandez, Miss Bainbridge, Grace Plerrepont, and Ella Starr.

A VESSEL PILLAGED BY AFRICAN NATIVES

Her Crew Made a Gallant Fight Against Superior Numbers.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 16.—Among the cabin passengers on the bark Augustine Kobbe, Capt. Oliveira, at this port from Brava, Cape Verde Islands, was Capt. John A. Silva, late master and owner of the schooner Vale a Pena, as she was known in the Portuguese tongue, but which was formerly the Bounding Billow of Gloucester, Mass., where Capt. Silva purchased her and put her under the Portuguese flag.

The schooner had been trading between Brava and the Portuguese colonies on the west coast of Africa. The schooner, on March 16, 1894, was in the Bejemita River, 150 miles from the coast, and had run into the mud and was aground, heeled over, near the bank, with the highest side turned to the nearest shore. There was war between the Portuguese and a tribe known as Papels. In consequence of this, Capt. Silva had on board his vessel a guard of ten soldiers furnished by the Portuguese Government.

A volley of stones came on board on the morning of March 17 from the nearest bank. The attack was made by a tribe of natives friendly to the Papels. The assailants, who numbered between 500 and 600 men, were armed with muskets and swords. The cargo of the vessel was valuable, consisting largely of rum, tobacco, and dry goods.

Arms were distributed among the men and a fight began. The natives were bold at first and showed themselves freely. After having a large number killed in two of three volleys from the vessel, they took shelter near the shore. Their aim was wild and not a man on the schooner was hit.

When the fight had continued for several hours the ammunition of the natives became exhausted, and a part of them went to their village for a fresh supply. The attack was renewed and Capt. Silva was compelled to abandon his vessel, which was pillaged.

AFFAIRS OF THE BAY STATE GAS COMPANY

President Addicks Enters a General Denial to the Charges Made.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 16.—Argument was heard before Judge L. E. Wales, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the matter of the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Bay State Gas Company. Mr. Addicks was present. The answer, signed by J. Edward Addicks, as President, but not bearing the seal of the Bay State Gas Company, was presented. The defendant explained the assets of the Bay State Company at the time the bill of complaint was filed; also, the liabilities which it is under obligation to pay, denying, however, that it is under obligation to pay taxes on the properties of the several gas companies it controls. The answer admits that J. Edward Addicks was the promoter of the gas companies, but denies that he is a Director of all of them; denies that in 1893, under the gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Bay State Gas Company, the business of the company was seriously damaged and avers that the management has been good, and that the decrease in earnings is due to a decrease in the price of gas from $1.30 per thousand to $1.

The charge made in the bill of complaint of conspiracy between J. Edward Addicks and the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York the answer meets with an emphatic denial. A like denial is made of the charge of breach of trust in the matter of the placing of the $1,300,000 of Boston United States bonds with a Philadelphia Trust Company, and it is denied that those bonds were hypothecated to cover loans of J. Edward Addicks. A detailed statement of the notes secured by this stock is submitted and the averment made that all were for the benefit of the Bay State Gas Company and not for the benefit of J. Edward Addicks or any one else.

JUSTICES OPPOSE THE JURY BILL

Mr. Campbell Admits He Would Benefit Republicans by the Measure.

The Justices of the Supreme Court are opposed to the Campbell Jury bill and Mayor Strong will not approve it.

There was a continuation yesterday of the hearing on the bill before the Mayor. The bill provides that the Commissioner of Jurors shall not call on any citizen to serve on jury duty who has voted at the last election until every man that has not voted has been summoned. If a voter is called on to serve and he can name a citizen who has not voted he can thus by informing on that citizen escape serving himself.

The author of the measure, Alexander V. Campbell, is a member of the Republican County Committee. He said that he conceived the idea that as more Republicans did not vote than Democrats, a bill that would force them to vote would be a good thing for the Republican Party.

At the request of Mayor Strong, Corporation Counsel Scott was present, and appeared against the bill. He said that it was impracticable, and that it was not proper to make one citizen inform on another. He said that he had consulted the Justices of the Supreme Court, and that they were opposed to the bill.

From a Chinese Drama.

Adopted Son—Father, won't you eat something?

Kou-jin—You are unaware, my son, of the fact that this sickness was caused by a fit of passion. One day, having taken a fancy to eat some roasted goose, I went out to buy one. The dealer had just been roasting a duck, from which came a most delicious gravy. Under pretence of bargaining the price of this bird, I took it in my hand and held it until my five fingers were full of gravy. I returned home without buying it, and partook of a dish of rice cooked in water. After each spoonful I sucked one of my fingers. When I had eaten the fourth spoonful I fell asleep. Unfortunately during my slumbers a thieving dog came and licked my fifth finger. On awaking and seing what had taken place, I grew so furious that I fell ill. My condition gets worse every day; I am already a dead man. But come, I must forget my thrift a little—let me see, ah, yes, I should like to eat some mashed beans.

Adopted Son—I shall fetch you a hundred farthings' worth.

Kou-jin—Nay, for a farthing; that will suffice.

Adopted Son—For a farthing! That money will get you but a spoonful, and what dealer will sell me so little?—The Nineteenth Century.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A BUSINESS BUILDING FOR WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.

Sales Reported by the Brokers—Few Things of Note in Yesterday's Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have bought the lot at 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway, 25 by 98.9, with old frame building, at about $75,000. They will erect a seven-story store and office building on the site.

Mr. Robert Wallace has sold to a Mr. Williams, at about $27,000, the sixteen-foot American basement dwelling 314 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Messrs. Platt & Marie have sold, at about $35,000, the four-story American basement dwelling 160 West Eighty-sixth Street, 17 by 60 by 102.2.

Mr. N. Brigham Hall was the broker in the sale of 391 Fifth Avenue for J. C. Lyons to Mrs. Louisa Minturn. The price is put at $200,000. For Mrs. Minturn he has sold the four-story brick building 152 Bleecker Street, 25 by 125, at $37,500. For Herman Wronkow he has sold, at $9,250, the three-story brick dwelling 139 West Twenty-ninth Street, 19 by 45.

A forthcoming sale which is justly attracting attention is that of eighty-five valuable lots in Bay Ridge, which Mr. Peter F. Meyer will sell on Tuesday next in the auction room at 111 Broadway. These lots are on Second and Third Avenues and Eighty-fifth to Eighty-seventh Streets. Gas and water are on the property. Near by is the Crescent Club's beautiful house. The new Shore Road skirts the property. The ground is high and the soil sandy, the best for building purposes. Lots near by sold last year have shown a great increase in value in a twelvemonth. For building or for investment these Bay Ridge lots commend themselves.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $71,953.07, to Randolph Guggenheimer and Samuel and Isaac Untermyer, the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 75.8½ by 100. The deficiency judgment in the case against Leonard F. Beckwith amounts to $11,000. In partition proceedings, Mr. Kennelly sold to E. Steffens, at $9,300, the two-story frame dwelling 351 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2. To the plaintiff, Ellen McCabe, he sold, under foreclosure, at $19,313.33, the five-story brownstone flat 53 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 230 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. Kennelly also sold under foreclosure the two five-story brick tenements 335 and 337 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, beginning 110 feet west of Third Avenue, each 30 by 100.11. At first, the defendant, Francis A. Clark, had them knocked down to him at $15,300 and $15,500 respectively. He failed to comply with the terms of sale, however, and the property was resold, this time to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, at $12,000 each.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, in partition, at $31,800, to John Q. Underhill, the four-story brick building 140 Park Row, north side, between Duane and Pearl Streets, 25 by 96. Last year the same property was sold at auction by Mr. Peter F. Meyer at $38,100.

In the Liberty Street salesroom, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to A. Hauk, at $8,025, the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Southern Avenue.

For to-day the following sales at auction are set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, the right, &c., of the West, Cary & Bradley Manufacturing Company to the "L" shaped interior lot in the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, 46.10 by 9.9 and 14.9 by 49.5.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,675.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, &c., of Susan Fennelly to 410 and 412 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 189 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 92, two five-story brick tenements; also, to 165 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth Street, five-story brick flat, by Cohn & Endel of 106 West Eighty-sixth Street and 333 West Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, two-story frame stable, by Daniel Hallsey of 516 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; cost, $300.

Hester Street, southeast corner of Orchard Street, five-story brick flat, by Henry Lewis of 26 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Annie M. Doyle of 421 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 25 to 29 William Street, and 36 and 38 Exchange Place, fifteen-story and basement brick office building, by John T. Williams of 54 and 56 Franklin Street; cost, $800,000.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Thomas J. Jones of 500 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; cost, $4,000.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, four five-story brick flats, by Frank A. Seitz of 13 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; cost, $82,000.

No. 8 Clinton Place, by Sailor's Snug Harbour, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $40.

No. 5 East Fifty-seventh Street, by Annie D. Kountze, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $6,000.

No. 131 Allen Street, by Isaac Lewis, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and meeting room; cost, $2,000.

Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 330 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, by Eastman Company of New-York, alterations to a two-story brick workshop and storage house; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Washington Avenue, east side, 44 feet north of C Street, two-story brick produce store, 22 by 100, $3,200; Z. Brush, owner.

Washington Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of C Street, two-story brick produce store, 22 by 100, $3,200; Charles Steckmest, owner.

Washington Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of A Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 60, $2,400; C. Fitter & Son, owners.

Washington Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of A Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 100, $4,600; Van Brunt & Maynard, owners.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 33, $4,000; Thomas Gillespie, owner.

Greene Avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Stuyvesant Avenue, five four-story brick flats, eight families, 23 by 62, $7,000 each; Burkard & Bauer, owners.

Kent Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Hewes Street, two-story brick factory, 25 by 88, $4,650; H. Reed, owner.

Newkirk Avenue, north side, 202.6½ feet east of Twenty-second Street, two-story and attic dwelling, 28 by 43, $5,000; M. E. Cox, owner.

Crooke Avenue, north side, 125 feet east of Parade Place, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28 by 38, $4,000; J. M. Esqueral, owner.

Washington Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Park Place, four four-story brick stores and flats, six families, 26 by 55, $8,500 each; W. H. Reynolds, owner.

Rogers Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Maple Avenue, two-story and extension fire engine house, 32 by 72, $14,000; City of Brooklyn, owner.

Douglass Street, south side, 150 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, two-story and basement brick dwelling, two families, 22 by 47, $3,500; James O'Connell, owner.

Ocean Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Church lane, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 35.10 by 35.8, $6,000; Jeremiah Lot, owner.

Pacific Street, north side, 100 feet east of Hoyt Street, four-story brick flat, four families, 25 and 21 by 66, $8,000; J. Brisk, owner.

Forty-second Street, southwest corner of Twelfth Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 30, $3,500; Kizzie Gillespie, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 16.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 108th St, 201.10 ft to n s of 107th St x675 to avenue, and other property; Pauline Schmid to Josephine Schmid $1

70TH ST, 312 West; Julia Callahan to Mary Savage 14,500

134TH ST, n s, 315 ft w of Park Av, 20x99.11; John Regan and wife to Mary J. Crotty 1,000

MADISON AV, e s, part of Lot 24, map of Upper Morrisania, 24th Ward; Ella L. Hebbard to James Burns and another 200

MADISON AV, n e corner of 111th St, 15x70; Solomon Jacobs and wife to Morris Glass 18,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 64.10 ft s of 104th St, 22x100; Alex Walker and Judson Lawson and wives to Elizabeth Meyers 100

PIKE ST, 25; Morris Glass and wife to Solomon Jacobs 30,000

PYNE ST, w s, 200 ft s of Bayard St, 50x100; Michael Mahler to Helena Mahler 700

HULL AV, e s, 275 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; Bernard Clark to Louis Mink, Jr. 1,025

49TH ST, 245 West; Jacob Kiessling and wife to George Spohr 25,000

3D AV, e s, —— n of 125th St, 24.11x80; Louis J. Kann to Lena Kahn 1

BROADWAY, 218 and 220; Edgar Logan and wife to Henry O. Havemeyer 1

RIDGE ST, 78; Isaac Rushin to Freida Rushin 1

MADISON AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 31st St, 24.8x100; Louis Rosenfeld and others to Miriam H. Gotthell 1

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, n s, 275.5 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x100; Henrietta Fraser to John Collins 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of Prince St, 27.7x200 ft to w s of Crosby Stx 200; Edgar Logan and wife to Henry O. Havemeyer 1

DOWNING ST, n s, 92.7 ft w of Bedford St, 29x90; Isaac Van Winkle and wife to Francis W. Perkins 1

10TH ST, 351 East; Joseph Schultz and wife to Catharina E. Giesler 24,250

4TH AV, 102; Augustin Monroe to Frederick Potter 26,250

JONES ST, 5; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to George E. Debevoise 15,500

35TH ST, n s, 495.6 ft w of 9th Av, 17x98.9; George Grau and wife to Jonas Weil and another, (ex property) 1

31ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth Camerden to Nathan L. Williamson 12,000

18TH ST, 322 East; Sarah B. Adams to Richard July and another 16,300

20TH ST, s s, Lots 94, 95, and 96, map of lands, estate of John Sampler, deceased, 21st Ward; Mary E. Samler and others to Charles T. McClenachan and others, trustees, &c. 1,500

31ST ST, n s, 68.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.7x56, and other property in Brooklyn; George Leask and others to George, Henry G., and Phœbe J. Leask 1

1ST AV, e s, 49.8 ft n of 19th St, 26.8 x96; Jacob Hammel and others to Rosa Stelermann 1

31ST ST, 34 East; Susan L. Parish to William G. Thompson 38,500

1ST AV, e s, 49.8 ft n of 19th St, 26.8 x96; Rosa Stelermann to Lewis S. Mark 17,725

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hammel, executor of Katharine Hammel, to Rosa Stelermann 17,725

85TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Henry A. Maurer and wife to William E. D. Stokes 12,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 78th St, 25.8x105.5x25.8x106.2; August Brakmann and wife to Julia A. Groh 73,000

LOT 54, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Lizzie A. McCone to Frederick Brunckhorst 6,000

84TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x102.2; Ann Shanny to Henry Oppenheimer 60,000

2D AV, 989 and 991; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Minnie and George Grau 88,000

82D ST, s s, 152.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Catharine E. Giesler and husband to Joseph Schultz 34,000

2D AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 90th St, 25x100; Joseph J. Schreimer and George Fennell and wives to George J. Moser 26,000

EAST END AV, w s, 26 ft s of 83d St, 25.2x98; John Hegetschweiler and wife to Frank X. Rappolt 22,300

51ST ST, s s, 109 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.5; Edmund E. Wendt and another, trustees, &c., to Charles E. Wheat 7,500

43D St, 120 East the executors, &c., of Hartley Haigh to the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled 40,000

125TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 100 x98.11; Lewis A. Mitchell to Mitchell A. C. Levy 1

120TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Maria Braun and others to Minnie Schaumburger 23,650

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Joun Stewart to Maud Van B. Holme 30,250

123D ST, s s, 355.4 ft e of 8th Av, 13.10x100.11; George Grau and wife to Jonas Weil and another 1

TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 25x100 to 167th St x74.8x79.3; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Annie Froman 10

117TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 70x100.11; William Sorley to John W. O'Shaughnessy, ½ part 10

149TH ST, 517 to 521 West; George Mangold, Jr, to John J. Mahony 1

149TH ST, 517 West; Louis Strausburger and wife to George Mangold, Jr 1

WEST END AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 103d St, 20x79.3; Wallace C. Andrews and wife to George Peper and wife 1

MELROSE AV, e s, 60 ft s of 163d St, 40x73.6; William Fernschild to Dora Fernschild 22,000

Recorded Leases.

BRAND, estate of C. and George C. D. Brand, executors, to Gustav Gruhn; 2,365 3d Av, one year $2,500

CONNOR, Charles, to Frederick Steinecker; basement, 116 4th Av, three years 192

DIXON, William P., executor of Hannah E. Dixon, to William Schaaf; e s of Boulevard, s of 112th St, 5 years 480

FAUST, William, to Ignatz Koref; 19 Av D, 5 years 1,100

HOFFMANDT, Isidor, to the Lyson Singleton Company; store, 244, 246 West 23d St, 5 years $3,000, 3,500

POGGENBERG, Sophie and George L. F., executors of H. F. W. Poggenburg, to John Finnan; store, &c., 1,730 Amsterdam Av, 5 years ..$300, 360

SIEVERS, John H., and another, executors of John Van Olsen, to Edward Duffy, receiver; store, 1,917 2d Av, 5 7-12 years 1,200

STILLMAN, Thomas, to Henry Wittenberg; store, 334 West 36th St, 3 years 360

SCHLEMMER, William, and Louis Raffloer, to Vito Cimino; 172, 174 Mulberry St, 20 years 2,900

JOHNSON, Francis E., and others, to St. John's Guild, N. Y.; 155 West 61st St, 1 year 1,100

RADER, Fredericka C., to same; 157 West 61st St, 1 year 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to R. W. Stuart; e s of Chisholm St, 113.11 ft n of Stebbins Av, 3 years $4,000

BOHM, Rudolph, and wife to Lionel Sutro, 468 to 474 East Houston St, 3 years 20,000

BROWN, Mary A., to J. W. McElhinney; 165 West 91st St, demand.. 2,575

BRADELL, Frederick, and wife to George W. Rosenstiel; 319 West 39th St, 1 year 4,000

CRANE, Charlton W., to J. R. Brown; n e cor of Kingsbridge Road and Hawthorne St, 3 years.. 5,000

COLLINS, John, to Henrietta Fraser; n s of St Luke's Place, 275.5 ft e of Hudson St 5 years 10,000

CALLAGHAN, Patrick, to The Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-York; e s of Riverside Drive, 52.11 ft s of 85th St, 1 year 8,000

DUNKAK, Frederick J. H., and another to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and another; w s of Columbus Av, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 18,500

EGAN, Catherine, to Jonson S. Hood; s s of Springfield St, 350.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 8,000

FRANK, David, and others to Henrietta Sidenberg; 2,078 8th Av, 5 years 16,000

GLASS, Morris, and wife to Solomon Jacobs; s e cor of Pike St and Henry St and other property, installments 1,250

GLASS, Morris, and wife to same; n e cor of 111th St and Madison Av, 5 years 10,000

SAME to same; same property, installments 2,000

GAFFNEY, Emily J., to Newbury D. Lawton; s s of 183d St, 147 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years 1,000

GRAU, Minnie, to Jonas Weil and another; 989 and 991 2d Av, installments 12,500

HOLME, Maud Van B., to J. H. Henshaw; s s of 49th St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 1,250

HAGAN, Thomas, and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 84th St, 304.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years. 47,500

SAME to Judson S. Todd and another; n s of 84th St, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) demand 28,603

SAME to United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 84th St, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, (two mortgages). 73,000

HORBETT, Louisa, to Daniel Doran; n s of 147th St, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 1 year 600

HURST, Lewis, to Arthur Hurst; 45 Henry St, 4 years 7,000

JESSER, Annie and Arthur, to John Brooks; s s of 156th St, 66.8 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 3 years 2,500

SAME to Hannah B. Stilwell; s s of 156th St, 83.4 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 3 years 2,500

SAME to John Brooks; s s of 156th St, 150 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 3 years 2,500

JULY, Richard, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 18th St, 306 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000

LOGAN, Andus, to D. K. De Beixedon; s s of 26th St, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 8,000

MAHONY, John J., to George Mangold, Jr.; n s of 149th St, 240 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year 6,500

MANGOLD, George, Jr., to Louis Strasburger; n s of 149th St, 240 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years 38,000

McGINNESS, Owen, to John Campion, n s of 142d St, 406.6 ft w of Alexander Av, 2 years 2,500

MONEGHAN, E. J., to William A. Martin; n s of 18th St, 221 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 2,500

OPPENHEIMER, Henry, to Ann Shanny; s s of 84th St, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 50,000

PERKINS, Francis W., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of Downing St, 92.7 ft w of Bedford St, 5 mortgages, 1 year 13,500

RAPPOLT, Frank X., to Conrad Stein; w s of West End Av, 26 ft s of 83d St, installments 5,000

SCHULTZ, Joseph, to C. E. Geisler; s s of 82d St, 152.9 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 3,000

SAUTER, George, and others to E. R. Wellington; s of 187th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 15,000

SCHUBACK, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w cor of 89th St and Columbus Av, 5 years 75,000

STEIERMANN, Rosa, to F. J. Middlebrook; e s of 1st Av, 40.8 ft n of 19th St, 1 year 2,000

SAME to same; same property, 3 years 13,000

SERRELL, Jane P., to Luther Kountze, as executor; e s of Livingston Place, 17.6 ft s of 16th St, 3 years 13,000

SAME to Emily Beaver; 8 Livingston Place, 1 year 2,000

SPEAR, Emma L., to Silas Davis; s s of 127th St, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 1,100

RAUN, Celia, to Mark Ash; n s of 47th St, 121 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years. 2,000

O'SHAUGHNESSY, John W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 117th St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 20,000

SPOHR, George, to Jacob Kissling; n s of 49th St, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 2,000

STEWART, John, to Maud Van B. Holm; n s of 46th St, 165 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold 1,750

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to Anna C. S. Hassey; n s of 126th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years 3,000

SAME to Belle Moses; s s of 127th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year. 4,500

THOMPSON, William G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34 East 31st St, 3 years 16,000

TROMAN, Annie, to Blanche De Failly; e s of Tiffany St, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 3,000

THIELE, Marie, to Henry Wiesen; n s of 23d St, 20 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 1,500

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., and another to Ewald Fleintmann, as, trustee; n s of 89th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, (two mortgages,) 5 years 56,000

SAME to William R. Bell; n s of 89th St, 137 ft w of Central Park West, demand 4,737

SAME to John Sutherland; n s of 89th St, 156 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 30,000

WHITTEN, Elizabeth, and others to United States Savings Bank of the City of New-York; Lot 20, map of lands of Rebecca Bassford, 1 year 3,500

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., to J. L. Mott Iron Works; n s of 89th St, 118 ft w of Central Park West, demand 1,435

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., to Michael Geblin and another; 5 West 89th St, demand 25,500

WILLIAMSON, Nathan L., and wife to Elizabeth Camden; s s of 31st St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 8,000

WHEAT, Charles E., to E. C. Wendt and another, trustees; s s of 51st St, 109 ft e of 1st Av, installments. 6,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and another to Mary E. Sage; e s of Chisholm St, 113.11 ft n of Stebbins Av, 1 year 300

MAHLER, Helene, and another to Birkbeck Investment, Savings, and Loan Company of America; w s of Fulton Av, 200 ft s of Bayard St, installments 3,000

SAME to L. V. Bright; s s of Central Av, 102 ft e of Valentine Av, secures bond 2,000

SAME to E. O'Hara; n w s of Fulton Av, 216.8 ft s of Bayard St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 5,000

OELSCHLAEGER, Oswald, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 104 East 23d St, 3 years 50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOUGHTON, Frances A., to Anna Miller $6,632

BERGER, Morris, to Arthur Hurst 2,000

COLLINS, Benjamin, and another, trustees, to Elizabeth Minturn 20,000

FAIRCHILD, Clara, to J. Romaine Brown 1

GILLETT, Eliza P., to Mary J. Sampson and another 2,004

GOLDSMITH, Ellen C., to George B. Goldsmith and others, trustees 5,028

HOLLISTER, George C., to G. A. Hollister 1

KOEHLER, Margaret, to F. S. Howard 1

MILLER, Annie, and another, executrix, to Annie Miller and another. 13,633

MAVERICK, Brewster, executor, to Amelia A. H. Schlegel, (five mortgages)

SPORTSMEN TO PROTEST

Do Not Want Game and Fish Sold in the Close Season.

GOVERNOR ASKED NOT TO SIGN A BILL

Rushed Through, Members of the Association for the Protection of Game Say, in the Interest of Dealers.

Thomas N. Cuthbert, the Treasurer of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, yesterday sent a telegram to Gov. Morton, asking him not to sign the bill passed by the Legislature allowing the sale of game and fish in this city and other parts of the State during the close season. The telegram also asks the Governor to give a hearing to the representatives of the association upon the subject. These gentlemen will most probably be Robert B. Roosevelt, the President of the association; Charles E. Whitehead, its counsel, and Mr. Cuthbert.

This bill, which was put through without the knowledge of any of the members of the association, although they had been told that it could not pass, is entitled, "An act for the protection, preservation, and propagation of birds, fish, and wild animals in the State of New-York and the different counties thereof."

Under the game laws, as they now stand, not only is the killing of game in the State prohibited during certain months of the year, but its sale and possession are likewise forbidden, and are punishable by fine. This arrangement has not been satisfactory to hunters and dealers. The New-York Association for the Protection of Game has kept a strict watch over the markets and fashionable hotels, and succeeded in getting heavy fines imposed on violators of the law, so heavy were the fines, that hotels have found it not worth their while to give their guests game during the close seasons. Consequently those interested in the killing and sale of game have repeatedly tried to get the laws changed.

The commission dealers have urged that they should be allowed to possess and sell game which had been killed in open seasons in this State and other States. They called attention to the fact that in different Western States jack rabbits were so plentiful as to be a pest, and that they would be benefiting those States by selling their rabbits.

This bill, which has just passed, provides that no person shall be deemed to have violated any law by reason of his selling, transporting, or possessing the body or part of the body of any wild animal or bird in the close season, provided it be proved by him by production of proper invoices and freight or express receipts, that such animal or bird was shipped from a point at least 300 miles distant from the State of New-York. The package containing the game shall be marked plainly, "Game," and the place of shipment and destination shall also be plainly marked.

Should the bill become a law by the signature of the Governor, the dealers will be allowed to handle all kinds of game all the year round.

The bill also provides that all laws and ordinances heretofore passed by any board of Supervisors of any county in this State relating to birds, fish, and wild animals be repeated, except the laws passed by the Supervisors of Suffolk county in respect to salt-water fishing and shellfish. At the same time the bill provides that the close seasons for other game shall practically be the same as under the present laws. It further says that possession and sale of quail, woodcock, plover, or any other grouse during January shall be forbidden, unless it be proved that the birds were killed during the open season.

Mr. Cuthbert said yesterday that the advocates of this bill had stolen a march on the Game Law Committee of the Senate of the association, who had been in Albany watching legislation in regard to game, had been told that the bill had been practically killed and would not pass. Senator Guy also told the association that the bill could not become a law. The members were surprised when they learned that it had passed both houses. Mr. Cuthbert understood that the commission men had united to bring influence to bear to pass the bill and that funds were raised to defray expenses.

The association, Mr. Cuthbert continued, would oppose the bill with all its might, and beg the Governor not to sign it. For should the bill become a law it would become very difficult, if not impossible, to protect game animals and birds in this State. It was very difficult to protect them before the laws were so amended as to prohibit possession and sale of game during the close seasons. The dealers were always prepared with invoices and other documents to prove that the game they sold in close season had been legally killed. It was practically impossible for the association to prove that it was killed in this State during the close season, for a grouse of New-York, for example, looks just like a grouse of another State.

"Doc" Minchon Wanted in England.

ROME, N. Y., May 16.—A letter has been received here by the Chief of Police from the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, London, asking for a picture of "Doc" Minchon, who was sentenced to four years and ten months' imprisonment at Auburn and to pay a fine of $1,000 at the last term of Court of Sessions for assisting Bunko Steerer Thomas O'Brien to escape from Keeper James Buck of Dannemora Prison, in 1892. The letter says that it is believed that Minchon is identical with the "Hon." William Musgrove, wanted in London for conspiracy and fraud in conjunction with Frank Tarbeaux, who is now in custody there.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Taff, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Taff");) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Solid, from Mobile; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamships Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 1 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Turkish Prince; at *3 PM for Thitefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 3:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 10, 1895.

PILOTS REWARDED FOR BRAVERY

Medals and Money Given to the Men of the America.

The Life Savers' Benevolent Association yesterday presented gold medals and money to the crew of the pilot boat America No. 21 for saving in the hurricane of Feb. 10, at a point west of Nantucket, the crew of nine men of the American schooner Rose Esterbrook.

Pilot James Jackson received a gold medal and $40; Pilots Edward Develin and Henry Holz, a gold medal and $20; Daniel Danielson, boatkeeper, a silver medal and $30; John Danielson, a silver medal and $20; the crew—Charles Albion, A. Lindsay, Louis Hoagland, and Charles F. Danielson, $10 apiece.

The crew of the pilot boat Geo. W. Warren sailed out into the same storm that wrecked the Esterbrook and were never heard of again.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra..) July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM. Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM
Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM. Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM. Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM
Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM. Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM. Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Havel, Saale, Trave, Lahn, Fulda, Spree, Ems, Tues., July 2, Sat., July 6, Tues., July 9, Tues., July 16, Sat., July 20, Tues., July 23, Sat., July 27
Havel, Saale, Trave, Lahn, Fulda, Spree, Ems, Tues., July 30, Sat., Aug. 3, Tues., Aug. 6, Sat., Aug. 10, Tues., Aug. 13, Sat., Aug. 17, Tues., Aug. 20

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE to London, Paris, and Hamburg.
New-York-Southampton-(London-Paris)-Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM. Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
P. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM. P. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM. Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM. Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.—After My. 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO OF THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE**, also to **SPITZBERGEN**—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Jigermulen, Vestfjord, Storfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimskiev, Bergen, Hamburg, New-York—by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE**, and the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.....May 22 ST. LOUIS.....June 26
PARIS.....May 29 NEW-YORK.....July 3
ST. LOUIS.....June 5 PARIS.....July 10
NEW-YORK.....June 12 ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 NEW-YORK.....July 24

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND....May 22 WAESLAND....June 19
RHYNLAND....May 29 FRIESLAND....June 26
WESTERNL'D...June 5 RHYNLAND....July 3
NOORDLAND..June 12 WESTERNL'D..July 10

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14, North river. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

700 Mile Sea Trips

By the Beautiful **NEW STEAMSHIPS** of the

Old Dominion Line

To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)
MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A

SPRING OUTING

MAY BE MADE FOR

$16 Old Point Comfort..$16.00 $17
Virginia Beach....$17.00

INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE

OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.

This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of sea-sickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, May 22, 3 PM. Majestic, June 19, 2 PM
Germanic, May 29, 10 AM. Germanic, June 26, 9 AM
Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM. Adriatic, July 3, 3 PM
Britannic, June 12, 10 AM. Teutonic, Jy. 10, 8:30 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, May 18.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, May 18, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, May 25, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $65 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli..Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., May 25, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., June 1, 8 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Sixth Av., 13th to 14th St.

Save money by purchasing of us your Steamer Chairs—Steamer Trunks and Valises—Steamer Shoes—Rugs—Shawl Straps—Marine and Field Glasses.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
and Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
PERU.....June 25, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF INDIA, June 3; Aug. 5; Oct. 14.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, June 24; Aug. 26; Nov. 11.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, open till July 31.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, June 16. MIOWERA, July 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., May 17.
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville direct, Tuesday, May 21.
CHEROKEE, Charleston only, Tuesday, May 21.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack'ville, Fri., May 24.
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, May 18, M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M.
Etruria, May 25, 3 P. M. | Lucania, June 15, 10 A. M.
Campania, Je. 1, 11 A. M. | Etruria, June 22, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

SAVANNAH LINE. OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, Eastern Agt. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after May 12th, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M. 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,146, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 125 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St. 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, SUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, WYOMING, HUNLOCK, NANTICOKE, PLYMOUTH, SHICKSHINNY, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, WAVERLY, CORNING, WATKINS, GLENWOOD, HORNELLSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 242 Broadway, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 125th St.; 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

The NEW-YORK TRANSFER COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and Intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily, (leaves at 10:00 A. M. Sunday,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only, for WILKES-BARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 943, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.

8:45 P. M.—Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN PALACE CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M. ex. Sun., (10 A. M., 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun.,) (5 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P.M. daily.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.
Via Shore Line Via Hoosac Tunnel Route.

Leave	Via Shore Line	Via Hoosac Tunnel Route	Due
9:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,		3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.	†New-London & Providence,		3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.	New-London & Providence,		4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,		5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.	New-London & Providence,		7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,		9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,		9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,		10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,		11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,		6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,		7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
G. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect April 21, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10 (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M. 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, and Memphis; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, Charleston; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Connections.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M.; 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week days, Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:40 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Poughkeepsie Accommodation, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping-Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

9:04 A. M.